THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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A VERDICT FOUND.

The Conspiracy Case Submitted Without Argument.

A Verdict of Not Guilty Returned by the Jury.

With the Verdict They Submit Their Private Opinions.

Pointing Out and Censuring Official Carelessness.

End of the Conspiracy Trial.

DENVER, May 20.—The state conspiracy case in Judge Rising's court was submitted to the jury at 11:30 o'clock this morning without argument by the counsel upon either side. At the opening of court Judge Rising delivered his instructions to the jury, after which Mr. Patterson announced that, so far as Captain Rice was concerned, he was willing to submit the case to the jury upon the instructions of the court, without argument. The proposition was assented to by the counsel for the state and the remaining defendants, and at 12 o'clock the jury retired.

Among other things in its charge the court said:

The court instructs you that the indictment in this case contains fifteen counts. There is no evidence tending to sustain the first count, and you need not consider it. The other counts, in various forms and in different ways, charge the defendants with conspiring together to cheat and defraud the state of Colorado, by means of the defendants, Collier, Cleaveland and Russell, fraudulently, falsely, knowingly and designedly to make and present to the defendant Rice, as secretary of state of the state of Colorado, from time to time, false, fraudulent and excessive bills for printing and binding done and materials furnished for and to the state of Colorado by the said Collier, Cleaveland and Russell, acting by and through the Collier & Cleaveland lithographing company, under contracts between said company and the state of Colorado, and the said Rice as secretary of state, to falsely, fraudulently, knowingly and designedly approve such bills and certify the same to be true and correct he then and there knowing said bills to be false, fraudulent and excessive and the said Cleaveland to fraudulently, knowingly and designedly to present said false, fraudulent and excessive bills so certified and approved by the defendant Rice, as secretary of state, to one Schwanbeck to be by him, as auditor of the state of Colorado, admitted and allowed as true and correct bills against the state of Colorado, with intent to thereby cheat and defraud the state of Colorado by obtaining a large number of [illegible] warrants, the property of the said state.

The court instructs you that there is no evidence tending to show the defendant Cornell guilty under either of the counts of the indictment, and your verdict as to him should be "not guilty."

The court instructs you as a matter of law, that a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons by some concert of action to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.

It is not necessary to prove that the parties, or any two of them, ever came together and entered into any formal agreement or arrangement between themselves to effect such purpose; the combination, or common design, or object, may be regarded as proven, if the jury believe, from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the parties charged were actually pursuing in concert the unlawful object stated in the indictment by the means stated in the indictment. A conspiracy exists when two or more persons in any manner, or through any contrivance, positively or tacitly come to a mutual understanding to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.

The court instructs you that neither the defendant Collier nor the defendant Cleaveland can be found guilty in this case unless you find the defendant Rice guilty, as charged in the indictment or in some count thereof; but if you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant Rice and either or both of the defendants Collier and Cleaveland are guilty, as charged in the indictment, or in some count thereof, you can render a verdict against such defendants.

The court further instructs the jury that it is not necessary, in order to establish the crime charged in the indictment, that you should believe that the defendants were to receive any benefit or gain from the conspiracy. The gist of the offense charged is the agreement between two or more of the defendants to defraud the state by means of false and fraudulent bills, and if you should be convinced beyond reasonable doubt that there was such an agreement, it is immaterial what disposition of the proceeds of the fraud was intended by the conspirators.

The court instructs the jury that in this case you must be governed entirely by the testimony introduced herein, the fair and reasonable deductions to be drawn therefrom and the instructions of the court. No extraneous considerations should influence you one way or the other in rendering a verdict.

The rule of law, which clothes every person accused of crime with the presumption of innocence and imposes upon the state the burden of establishing his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, is not intended to aid any one, who is in fact guilty of crime to escape, but it is a humane provision intended, so far as human agency can, to guard against the danger of any innocent person being unjustly punished.

At 2:50 the jury came in with the following verdict:

"We the jury, find that James Rice, John R. Cleaveland, George M. Collier and S. French Russell are not guilty, as charged in the indictment."

The foreman then handed to the clerk the following document, which was read:

To the honorable judge of the district court for the First Judicial District of Colorado:

The jury has given careful consideration to the questions presented to them, and while clearly of the opinion that the testimony did not show that the defendants did conspire together, and, therefore, are not guilty of the crime, as charged, they felt it a duty they owe to themselves as well as to the people of the state to call attention to a few facts. They are convinced that there have been gross overcharges made in the bills presented to them for consideration. The public printers have, because of their willingness to aid, in some cases less than actual cost, relying upon the carelessness and want of regard for the interests of the state on the part of the state officials, shown that it was their intent to make these overcharges when opportunity offered. Such intent and acts, in our judgment, call at least for public censure. We are convinced that the secretary of state did not have that regard for the interests of the people that a proper appreciation of the duties of his office demands; that there was gross carelessness and neglect in the procuring of supplies and arranging for the economical purchase of the same, such carelessness and neglect as call for the censure. Though other state officials are not on trial at this time, we feel that equal if not greater carelessness prevailed in the office of the state auditor and on the part of the treasurer of state printing, for without such neglect of duty on the part of these officers it would not have been possible to have secured warrants in the settlement of accounts that were manifestly wrong, not only in the items charged, but also in the computation, which should have been apparent to an accountant of the most limited experience.

Respectfully,
JAMES W. CLARK,
CHAS. F. WILSON,
DAVID [illegible] SANDERSON,
J. W. MAYS,
W. [illegible] CARSTARPHEN,
C. O. GREEN,
[illegible] W. JARRESON,
RIDDLE REEVES,
W. R. BAKER,
JAS. KREIGH,
J. B. MCKNIGHT,
[illegible] G. WOOD.

The jury was excused and the first act in the state conspiracy case came to a close.

A Monopoly Worsted.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cattle exporters are being ground between millstones. While the price of cattle here has been rising, it has been falling on the other side. Compared with a year ago the price of beef has already fallen ¾ of a cent per pound, while on this side it has risen 1 or 2 cents. On Saturday quotations of the Liverpool market were 6 cents per pound, on this side 7½. In the face of this difference, shippers find themselves compelled to continue sending cattle abroad, for the reason that they have engaged all the freight they could secure up to August 1st, at $20 per head. Thus, if they do not ship they will lose $20 per head, and if they do ship they will lose nearly as much. It is a serious condition of affairs, and unless a compromise can be effected with the steamers many small shippers will go to the wall soon.

Big Railway Deal.

NEW YORK, May 2[illegible].—All Wall street was talking to-day about the railroad deal by which the Atchison is to obtain possession of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and consequently of the Atlantic & Pacific, thereby securing a line which will be eventually extended to San Francisco. Reports from Boston say the papers have been signed, but official announcement of the terms are not yet made. In a general way it is thought the Atchison will purchase the entire property and franchises owned by the St. Louis & San Francisco. Representatives of the latter road are the Seligmans. It is thought $10,000,000 of Atchison 4 per cent bonds and $2,000,000 of Atchison income bonds, now held in the company's treasury, will be exchanged for St. Louis & San Francisco bonds and preferred stock. It is also understood there will be a new issue of Atchison stock, which will be exchanged for St. Louis & San Francisco stock at the rate of four shares of Atchison for three of St. Louis & San Francisco.

Annexation Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Chronicle devotes four columns giving complete details of an alleged conspiracy to capture Lower California and found an independent republic, followed by annexation to the United States. The revelations claim to involve a number of prominent capitalists interested in Lower California in lands and mines, and well known citizens of Los Angeles and San Diego, which latter city appears to have been the headquarters.

The general outline of the plan, it is claimed, was for the Mexican Land and Colonization company, composed of wealthy Englishmen, owning a concession on the peninsula, to place in the hands of a well-known San Diego capitalist one hundred thousand dollars to be used in advancing the interests of the filibusters. The large warehouse of the English company at Ensenada was to be filled with arms, ammunition and provisions for the use of the revolutionists.

Officers of the English corporation claim that the policy of Mexican officials in Lower California has been ruinous to the land interests of the company, which has been obliged to expend thousands of dollars in protecting its interests; and the salvation of the company, they assert, finally depends upon their securing the annexation of Lower California to the United States. A lobby has been working at Washington in the company's interests, but the prospects of congressional action were unfavorable, and a filibustering expedition was fixed upon.

Two propositions were discussed. One was to capture Ensenada. The other was to introduce a large number of Americans into the peninsula, ostensibly as railroad laborers. They were to capture the Mexican man-of-war Democrata, and at the same time give a picnic and ball in honor of Mexican officials, and in the midst of the festivities capture the garrison and seize roads and telegraph lines. Simultaneous risings at Alamo and Tia Juana were to take place.

Several meetings in March and April were held by the projectors of the expedition, and at one of these the facts became known to a newspaper representative. When the peninsula had been seized a provisional government was to be declared on or about August 1st, and martial law was to be enforced, and after a peaceful order of things had been secured negotiations for annexation to the United States would follow.

The names of the projectors were given, and the treasurer of the company, a wealthy resident of Minneapolis, is said to be interested.

The Clayton Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A sub committee of the house committee investigating the Clayton assassination met this morning to take the testimony of a young man named Taylor. He said the night of the election it was reported at Morrilton that Howard township had gone democratic and the negroes were going to raise a row. So, upon invitation of Oliver Bentley and Walter Wells, witness with about a dozen other young men started about dark for Plumerville. It was their intention to stop any row the negroes might raise. They got within quarter of a mile of the polling place, where the main party rested while Bentley and Wells rode in town to examine the situation. It was found all quiet and the party returned to Morrilton.

Witness said O. P. Bentley and W. P. Wells had the ballot box. They carried it into Wells' store. Here George Bentley was shot in the back by Oliver, who asserted it was an accident. It had been stated that George intended to turn state's evidence. Witness said he had lived in Oregon since leaving Arkansas, and later in Indian territory. He was confident Wells and Oliver Bentley had the ballot box. Witness noticed that he had been arrested at Pine Bluff for intimidating a supervisor, but had not been near Pine Bluff election day.

Socialism in England.

LONDON, May 21.—In the house of lords to-day the Earl of Wemyss and March denounced the tendency of the government toward socialist legislation. It was not land alone, but every kind of property that was threatened; freedom of contract and freedom of private enterprise were assailed.

Salisbury admitted the existence of a strong tendency to lean upon the state upon every occasion. Against this, he said, statesmen must guard. Too much importance was attached to the spectre of socialism. The public could be trusted to find out what practical good lies behind the socialist doctrines. No body not absolutely blind could deny the existence of great evils, from which arose the socialist proposals, and action must be found to remedy those evils, even if we get called socialists, knowing we are undertaking no new principle or striking out on no new route, but are simply pursuing the long and healthy traditions of English legislation.

Churches and Missions.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—In the Methodist conference this morning the committee on temperance made a long report in which they defined the position of the church on the subject. It gave the result of extensive enquiries of various conferences throughout the country as to the attitude of the church and members in regard to the use of intoxicating beverages, their manufacture and sale and license or prohibition.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Women's Baptist Home Mission society to-day heard reports from various committees. The report from the Chinese mission at San Francisco was especially gratifying. It showed effective work had been done among the Mongolians.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—In the Presbyterian general assembly this morning the board of home missions presented their annual report. It showed total receipts $881,170 or $880,2[illegible] less than asked for.

Brewers in Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States Brewers' association began its thirtieth annual convention with delegates from all parts of the United States, representing $[illegible] capital. Charles J. Lefens of Chicago, chairman, in his opening address congratulated the association on the improved state of brewers' interests as the result of the past year's work. He suggested the erection of a complete brewery plant in connection with the Columbian exhibition in 1893.

Suffrage to Women.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For the first time in the history of the house judiciary committee a majority of the members to-day agreed to a favorable report upon the joint resolution introduced by Representative Baker, of New York, providing for constitutional amendment to grant right of suffrage to women.

A SURPRISING CLAIM.

An Extraordinary Claim Made in a New York Suit.

Edison Charged with Stealing the Electric Light Invention.

Presbyterian General Assembly Takes Important Action.

Result of Recent Vote on Revision Still in Doubt.

An Extraordinary Claim.

NEW YORK, May 22.—An extraordinary claim is made in a suit in the supreme court brought by Walter K. Freeman of Eau Claire, Wis., against the United States Electric Light company. Freeman avers that he invented the incandescent lamp claimed by Edison. He invented it, he says, prior to August, 1878, and sent the lamp to Edison, and claims that two years later Edison announced to the world the invention of the incandescent lamp. Freeman makes the assertion that Edison offered him $50,000 if he would refrain from mentioning or publishing the fact that he was in reality the inventor. Freeman was in Racine when he sent the lamp to Edison. He afterwards went into the employ of the defendant, and claims they were derelict in pressing for his patent as agreed. He asks for $50,000. Edison is not made a party to the action, and consequently does not appear in it to answer Freeman's allegations.

Presbyterian Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 22.—At the morning's meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly, the committee on the amendment of the Confession of Faith reported recommending that overtures be made by the presbyteries for the insertion of a new chapter in the form of government to the effect that amendments or alterations from the government, book of discipline and directory for worship may be proposed by the general assembly to the presbyteries, but still not be obligatory on the church unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve thereof in writing; that the amendments or alterations of the Confession of Faith and the larger and shorter catechisms may be proposed to the presbyteries by the general assembly, but shall not be obligatory on the church unless approved in writing by two-thirds of all the presbyteries and agreed to and enacted by the next ensuing general assembly; that before any amendments or alterations of the Confession of Faith or larger and shorter catechisms proposed by the general assembly shall be transmitted to the presbyteries, the general assembly shall appoint to consider the subject a committee of ministers and ruling elders, in number not less than fifteen, of whom not more than two shall be from any one synod, and the committee shall report its recommendations to the general assembly next ensuing for action; that no change in the proposed new chapter shall be made except upon a vote of two-thirds of the presbyteries; that upon an overture from one-third of the presbyteries it shall be obligatory upon the general assembly to transmit to all presbyteries any overture for amendments under this new chapter, and if a majority of all the presbyteries vote for such alterations it shall be made.

Second—Shall section 6, chapter 12, be stricken out? Members of the committee were unanimous in the report, having made concessions on both sides. In answer to a question Dr. Roberts, of the committee, said they could not drop the Westminster economy by a two thirds vote. The report then passed with but one dissenting vote.

Dr. Patton, of Princeton, chairman of the committee for canvassing the answers of presbyteries on revision, read his report. There were 133 that desired revision, 68 that did not. Others declined to answer. Many desired it, but stipulated that the Calvinistic character of the standards should be altered. Considerable discussion arose as to the classification of presbyteries. Albany refused to answer as to revision, but desired a new creed to be used side by side with the old. Dr. McCracken made the affirmative 135 and 67 negative, including Albany and Sacramento in the affirmative instead of the negative. This is a very important point, as the classification of these two decides whether one-third have or have not desired revision.

Judge Thornton, of San Francisco, of the canvassing committee, defended its report. Elder Day, of New York, gave notice that to-morrow he will move an alternative plan of constituting the committee, which plan will be printed and distributed before that time.

The committee on church union recommended the continuance of negotiations with the Episcopal and other denominations for closer relation and co-operation.

The Silver Question.

DENVER, May 22.—A Washington special says: There is evidence on every hand that the free lead men are pulling every string they can to influence the senate. Yesterday it was reported that Sherman and Aldrich of the finance committee were favorable to admitting lead free. Aldrich went so far as to say that if the placing of a duty on lead would result in the shutting down of the eastern smelters, as claimed, he would oppose the schedule. Several men who have been advocating free lead, as well as the stockholders in the white lead institutions, reside in Ohio, and are supposed to have influenced Sherman.

To-day a report is out that the lead schedule is to be used to try to force certain senators into a compromise in silver and there are some points which indicate that this may be attempted. Sherman and Aldrich are two of the strongest opponents to free coinage in the senate, and their attitude on this question is such as to justify the belief on the part of some that they would bring Teller and other western senators down some on silver if it could be legitimately done.

When spoken to upon the subject, Senator Teller replied that he had not heard the rumor, and did not attach much importance to it. He said that whatever happened he did not propose to compromise on the silver question as long as there was any chance of making progress in the interest of silver.

Tragedy at Trinidad.

TRINIDAD, May 22.—About eight o'clock this morning the residents of West Main street were startled by the report of two pistol shots fired in rapid succession. The reports came from a house of ill-repute in the Mexican section. The door being locked it was burst open, and the sight that met the spectators was a horrible one. On the bed in the corner of the room was found Katie Garcia, a Mexican woman, already dead, with a hole in her forehead from which her brains were slowly oozing, while at her side lay J. J. Pratt, with a bullet hole in his head, but still alive. He died at 10:30 without saying a word. The couple have lived together for some time as man and wife, and it is supposed that Pratt killed his companion in a quarrel. The weapon used was a 45-calibre Colt's revolver, and only two chambers were fired, but they did their work well. Pratt had relatives in Iowa, and was a hard case. Katie Garcia's parents reside in this city.

A Useless Fortune.

LEADVILLE, May 22.—Winnie Burton, a woman of the lower classes, left this city this morning for Mansfield, Ohio, where a fortune of $150,000 awaits her. She came here some months ago a physical wreck, dying from slow consumption and with very little means. She found she could rent a house in an undesirable portion of the city for a small sum and did so. People living around her learned of her circumstances and took food to her, so she managed to exist. When seen on the street many have supposed her drunk, while the truth was she was too weak to walk. She was known here as "Lillie."

Last week word came here that Mr. Burton, a wealthy merchant of Mansfield, had died, leaving his fortune to his daughter, if found within twelve months. The lawyer in charge at Mansfield communicated with Mr. J. D. Cummings of Denver, and Mr. Cummings immediately commenced the search. He learned that the woman had been at Ouray, and he went there only to learn that she had gone to Leadville. Here she was found and informed of the change awaiting her.

From the woman herself it was learned that while living happily at home she fell in love with a young man. Her father opposed the match, whereupon she left home and married her lover. He soon deserted her, and since then she has drifted. She was too weak to walk to the depot this morning, but had to be taken there in a carriage.

Short and Sweet.

DENVER, May 22.—A lively but brief prize fight took place in Fred. Huykes' stables at No. 2057 Market street, late this afternoon, in which Billy Woods, Colorado's champion heavy weight, added another victory to his string. Al. Denmead, who weighs over two hundred pounds and who claims the heavy weight championship of Texas, was the victim. Soft gloves were used. The fight was gotten up on the spur of the moment. Denmead was bragging of his qualities as a fighter and said he could whip any man in the city. The banter was taken by Woods and a purse of $[illegible] made up.

The crowd started for the Central theatre, but upon arriving there were refused admittance. They went a few doors further up the street to Huykes' stable. Reddy Gallagher was chosen referee and Tom Kirkpatrick time keeper. John Clow was behind Woods and Knox seconded the big man. Time was called and the two men faced each other. Woods was a mere boy in size when compared to the Texan. The round was opened with a lead from the Texan. Woods countered on the stomach with the left and then planted the right in the mouth, following it up with two more hard blows on the head. As soon as Denmead could catch his breath, he squealed and the fight was given to Woods. Time 45 seconds.

Myer Whipped.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Billy Myer, the Streator cyclone, met Andy Bowen, the local light weight, in a finish fight for $3000 with five-ounce gloves, at the West End Athletic club this evening. Bowen won the fight in the 27th round. Both men entered the ring apparently in good condition and fit for hard fighting. Considerable money was up, most of it being laid with odds of two to one on Myer.

Pat Kenrick, a prominent local sport, was chosen referee, and a great crowd was present. People in fact began to gather before 7 o'clock, and at 9 there were over 3,000 in the pavilion, including many notables in sporting circles. Jake Kilrain was greeted with great applause.

Bowen weighed in at 128½ pounds, Myer 135½. When they appeared in the ring much delay was occasioned by disputes, especially over Myer having a bandage on his right wrist, which he hurt in a fight with Hopper three weeks ago. Bowen for some time refused to fight unless it was taken off, but finally time was called at 10.30.

Bowen opened the first round by leading and hitting Myer on the shoulder. He then rushed him and hit him again. Bowen had the best of the round.

In the second there was some lively sparring, Bowen getting in four licks to Meyer's three.

In the third both men got in telling blows, but both seemed about even.

In the fourth Myer hit Bowen a terrible knock on the neck and Andy retaliated. Myer was bleeding from one eye and blowing.

In the fifth, after some hard infighting, Bowen threw Myer and had the best of the round.

The next two rounds both were sparring for wind. From this to the fourteenth round there was alternate sparring and short spurts of sharp in-fighting, no severe blows being given.

In the sixteenth Bowen did some hard leading, and hit Myer on the neck and a terrible blow under the heart.

In the 17th he hit Myer on the face, but the Streator boy came back at him, and after some vicious in-fighting the round ended in Myer's favor. In the 18th Bowen landed on Myer's ear and followed with a swipe on the neck which staggered Billy. They clinched on the ropes and Bowen got the best of it.

In the 19th both men were considerably tired, but Bowen succeeded in landing a good one on Myer's neck while Billy cross-countered.

In the 20th Myer chased Bowen around and told him to come up and fight. Bowen hit Myer on the neck and got him on the ropes. Then after sharp infighting Myer knocked Bowen on the ropes by a powerful blow in the neck.

In the 22d, Bowen seemed fresher. After some sparring for wind, he smashed Myer square on the nose.

In the 23d he led and hit Billy in the chest.

In the 24th, Billy did some leading and hit Bowen in the neck, after which there was some hard in-fighting.

In the 25th round both men were very cautious. Bowen hit Myer in the breast and in the mouth. Billy made a tremendous lunge at his opponent and missed. Both men were bleeding freely. The round ended with hard in-fighting.

In the 26th Myer had a terrible cut on the left eye and blood on the breast. Bowen led and missed. Both men strike each other, but Bowen gets the best of it. Myer made a terrible lunge for a knock out blow, but Bowen ducks and gets away. At the end of the 26th honors were about equally divided.

In the 27th round both men fought like demons, and clinched. The round ends in Myer's favor. The ring was full of police officers, and it looked as if Myer had won.

Twenty-eighth round—Bowen leads, Myer gets away; both men exhausted. Myer gets Bowen on the ropes; police separate them.

When time was called for the 29th round, Mr. Cheeney came forward and gave the fight up. He claimed Myer's hand gave out in the tenth round. The referee gave the fight to Bowen.

Presbyterian Assembly.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—In the Presbyterian general assembly to-day a resolution asking congress to pass the bill now before it for investigation of the effects of intoxicating liquors was adopted. A resolution asking congress to pass an amendment to the inter-state commerce bill to enable states to prohibit or restrict the liquor traffic was referred to a committee. The annual report of the board of foreign missions was read.

The Last Effort.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The democratic minority of the ways and means committee, as the result of consultation this morning, instructed Carlisle to offer in the house a motion to recommit the tariff bill to the ways and means committee with instructions to report back a bill reducing taxation from existing rates. Of course, it was not expected the motion would prevail, but the purpose of its submission was to place the democrats on record as endeavoring to carry out the views contained in the national platform.

A Fruitless Search.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The fact has been brought to light that [illegible] B. Simmonds, the man who bought furniture for the Carlson cottage, where Dr. Cronin was murdered, was recently seen in the city by Salesman Hatfield, from whom he bought the furniture. Police, however, have been unable to find him.

Yesterday a detective returned from a fruitless trip to Mexico in search of the man who drove the famous white horse. To-day Chief of Police Marsh said he knew positively this man was in Mexico, but received warning of the officer's approach through the garrulousness of some friend, whom it was necessary to apprise of the object of the search.

Was It a Rebuke?

BERLIN, May 22.—The village of St. Mahlen, near Hildesheim, has been visited recently by severe hail storms, which have done considerable damage. To-day the people gathered in church to pray for cessation of the storm. While the services were in progress a thunder storm came up and the church was struck by lightning. Four persons were instantly killed, 20 injured, four being rendered completely blind. The people were panic-stricken, and in the rush for the doors two children were crushed to death.

Eyraud Asked For.

PARIS, May 22.—The government has asked the Spanish authorities for the extradition of Michael Eyraud, arrested at Havana for the murder of Gouffe in Paris last July.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Testimony Finished in the State Conspiracy Trial.

Cleaveland Confesses the Overcharges were Intentional,

But that He Alone Knew They were to be Made.

Secretary of State Denies Having Had Knowledge.

The Conspiracy Trial.

DENVER, May 19.—The taking of evidence in the state conspiracy case trial before Judge Rising was closed this morning, and the case will go to the jury as soon as the court's instructions shall have been given and the arguments of council completed. Mr. Cleaveland resumed the stand at the opening of the court, and explained that the overcharges in the bills for presswork, folding, stitching and binding were made by him intentionally in order that the company might get even for its loss on composition. No one but himself, he said, had any knowledge that any overcharges or errors of any kind were to be made.

Secretary of State Rice then took the stand, and related the story of his connection with the bills against the state. He denied any knowledge of errors or overcharges that were or were to be made against the state, and was very positive and pointed in declaring no such understanding or arrangement existed, so far as he knew.

At the close of his testimony Mr. Patterson made a formal motion to dismiss the prosecution against his client, which was overruled by the court. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the court will instruct the jury, after which the arguments of council will be commenced.

Supreme Court Opinions.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The supreme court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon church, in the suit of the Church of the Latter Day Saints against the United States, which comes here on appeal from the decision of the supreme court of Utah in favor of the United States. This court affirms that judgment. The case grows out of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, which dissolved the Mormon church corporation and escheated to the United States real estate owned by the church. Mormons entered a suit to have the law declared unconstitutional on the ground that congress by the dissolution assumed judicial power; that the act of the legislative assembly of Utah incorporating the church constituted a contract which could not be impaired by congress under authority to repeal territorial enactments; that the doctrine of escheat was alien to the spirit of free institutions. On the part of the United States it was contended that congress had authority to repeal all territorial enactments; that the act incorporating the church was invalid as an attempt to establish a religion contrary to the provisions of the constitution; that the charter should be annulled for abuse of granted rights. As when the church corporation was dissolved there was no one to whom to turn over the property it was properly escheated to the United States.

In its opinion the court says the distinguishing feature of Mormonism is well known to be polygamy and absolute ecclesiastic control of its church members. Notwithstanding all efforts to suppress the barbarous practice of polygamy, the sect perseveres in defiance of the law in propagating and promoting this nefarious doctrine. The question therefore is whether the promotion of such an unlawful system, repugnant to our laws, is to be allowed to continue, and whether the enormous funds which have been accumulated shall be wielded for the propagation of the obnoxious practice for the promotion of organized rebellion against the laws of the United States. The history of the government's dealings with the Mormons is one of patience on the part of the American government, and resistance to the law and pitiless atrocities on the part of the Mormons. The contention that polygamy is part of the Mormons' religious belief is a sophistical plea. No doubt the Thugs of India imagined that their belief in assassination was a religious belief, but that did not make it so. Society has a perfect right to prohibit offences against the enlightened sentiment of mankind.

After an elaborate historical review of the common law the court says: "Congress had before it a contumacious organization wielding by its resources immense power in the territory of Utah and employing those resources in constantly attempting to oppose, subvert and thwart the legislation of congress and the will of the government of the United States. Under such circumstances we have no doubt of the right of congress to do as it did. The decree of the lower court is confirmed." Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Chief Justice Fuller said he and Justices Field and Lamar were constrained to dissent. "Congress unquestionably has the power to suppress polygamy, and it is immaterial whether the crime was committed in the name of religion, but congress has not the power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty of crime."

Justice Lamar rendered an opinion in the case of J. G. McCall, plaintiff, as agent of a railway at San Francisco, arrested and convicted under the law requiring a license fee of persons engaged in this line of business. He contended that the law was unconstitutional, as interference with inter-state commerce and unjust discrimination against companies outside of the state. The court sustained his contention and reversed the judgment of the lower court, remanding it with directions to enter a new decree in conformity with the opinion. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Gray and Brewer dissented. Argument in the Kemmler electrocution case will be heard to-morrow.

The supreme court has rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the circuit court in the suit of the Cornell university against Fiske, the well known Fiske will contest, and it goes against the university.

The supreme court rendered an opinion holding unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring all fresh meat sold in the state cut from animals slaughtered within the state, and inspected six hours before slaughter. The case is of great interest to the dressed beef men, who win.

Presbyterian Assembly.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 17.—The morning session of the Presbyterian general assembly, after devotional exercises led by the moderator, began by reading of the report of the committee on bills and overtures. The greetings of the assembly were sent to the assemblies of Southern Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and United Presbyterians.

Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., reported for the committee on revision of the text of the Confession of Faith and Catechism that they had completed their work on the Confession and asked to be continued for that on the Catechism, which was done.

The board of relief for disabled ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers, presented its 25th annual report. The number of beneficiaries on the roll is 3,624, 2[illegible] ministers, 358 widows and 24 orphan families, with one widow of a medical missionary at Perth Amboy, N. J. Eighteen families were cared for, making a total of 649 families, 27 more than last year.

The report of the committee on methods of making changes in the Confession was discussed at length. Dr. Crosby led the debate in favor of the report, Rev. R. M. Patterson of Philadelphia against it.

The Burning of Tomsk.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—Horrible scenes are reported to have occurred during the burning of Tomsk, the capital of western Siberia. The place was visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a cyclone, the result being the destruction of three quarters of the town and the loss of hundreds of lives. The cathedral is in ashes. The walls in falling crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were roasted alive. The garrison brutally refused to render assistance in saving lives and property. The bishop and priests marched through the burning city with sacred emblems and administered absolution to the dying and blessed the dead. The panic-stricken sufferers huddled together in the streets. They firmly believed the end of the world had come and abandoned themselves to stolid despair. The storm was followed by a sudden fall in temperature. Soon the devastated city was buried beneath a mantle of snow, adding stinging cold to the sufferings of thousands of shelterless men, women and children.

Blaine's Daughter Married.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Margaret Isabella Blaine, daughter of the secretary of state, was married at one o'clock this afternoon to Walter Damrosch of New York, at the residence of the bride's parents on Madison Place.

It was intended to have the marriage conducted as quietly as possible, but the best efforts of the family were comparatively futile against the wishes of influential friends, and the ceremony was attended by a brilliance and display not contemplated. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, of which the bride has recently become a member. The decorations were beautiful in their simplicity. Three hundred friends were in attendance, including President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, cabinet officers and the ladies of their families, members of the supreme court, the entire diplomatic corps, members of congress and other representatives of official society at the capital. The ceremony over the entire company repaired to the dining rooms and partook of a wedding breakfast. The newly married couple left the city for New York and will proceed straight to their home on Madison avenue. It is their purpose to sail for Europe early next week.

Sugar Interests at Work.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Heavy pressure in several directions is being brought to bear on the ways and means committee as to the tariff by conflicting sugar interests. Representative McKenna has announced that he will submit a proposition looking to a cut of 33 per cent. in sugar duties, restoring the dividing line from No. 16 to No. 13 Dutch standard. California sugar men will accept this heavy cut rather than have the bounty plan adopted. Recruits are expected from the southern states. Meanwhile some western representatives are preparing to lead a crusade in favor of free sugar, so that the ways and means committee may have to face another revolt next week.

Cutting in the East

CHICAGO, May 17.—More vigorous passenger rate cutting was indulged in to-day, the Northwestern announcing a rate of $3 to St. Paul, the Burlington and Atchison roads making sweeping cuts to Denver. The Illinois Central announced a $3 rate from Chicago to St. Louis and $3 to Springfield. The Missouri Pacific announces $1 from Kansas City to Omaha. The Atchison's cut from Missouri river to Colorado points is to $4.

Another Big Cut.

DENVER, May 17.—"Four dollars to Kansas City" was the announcement made by the Santa Fe just before noon, and the ink was hardly dry on the notice before a similar bulletin was displayed in the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific offices. Unless the Rio Grande reduces local rates a traveler can go to Kansas City cheaper than he can purchase a ticket to Pueblo. At the local Rock Island office nothing could be learned as to the action of that company, except that the notice of an advance in rates posted some days ago was still up. It is uncertain what action the Union Pacific will take, but they will no doubt, it is claimed, be drawn in before the rates are restored. The notices posted at the Santa Fe and Rio Grande offices are to the effect that on May 19 first class limited tickets from Denver to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe will be put on sale at $4.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the annual naval appropriation bill.

The silver bill was taken up, and Dolph addressed the senate. He thought international bi-metallism was desired. In considering the various plans proposed, he was satisfied the plan proposed by the secretary of the treasury was open to less and fewer objections than any of the others if the purpose was to keep both gold and silver coin in circulation. He argued against the free coinage of silver as something that would stop the coinage of gold, but remarked that what he said in regard to free coinage did not, of course, apply to free coinage under international agreement with an established ratio between gold and silver.

At the close of Dolph's speech Teller criticised it, and said that it would not do for that senator or any other senator to say with unction that he was for a double standard or for silver and then favor measures which were absolutely destructive of silver as money. He did not propose that the country should be deceived into believing that the proposition which came from the finance committee meant silver at all. On the contrary it meant a single gold standard.

Mitchell expressed dissent from the views expressed by his colleague (Dolph), saying in part: Two state conventions that recently met in Oregon, each resolved unanimously without any hesitation or equivocation that they were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I believe each of these conventions was composed of representative men of the respective parties in our state. I believe that in adopting those resolutions they voiced the sentiment almost universally of the people of Oregon. Therefore I do not desire it to go out that my colleague's speech here on this question voices the whole of the sentiment of Oregon, so far as the representation of that state is concerned on this floor.

On motion of Wilson, of Iowa, it was ordered that the senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states be taken up to-morrow, after routine morning business.

Executive session; adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

After the chairman had given a sharp admonition to spectators in the gallery that they must preserve order, Wilson of West Virginia took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He asked Bayne if he endorsed the charges contained in the Campbell letter so far as they applied to him (Wilson).

Bayne replied expressing regret that the controversy should have occurred and denied that he intended any reflection on either Bynum or Wilson.

Wilson then said he had no further statement to make, and the subject was dropped.

The house then in committee of the whole, proceeded to consideration of the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Funston of Kansas, striking from the metal schedule the proviso that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound on lead contained therein.

The amendment was defeated, 110 to 134.

Frank, of Missouri, regretted that the amendment emanated from the republican side, and opposed it.

Hopkins, of Illinois, contended that the importation of Mexican ores was a blessing to American miners, as well as working men engaged in smelting. In the name of American labor he protested against a proviso which would control the output of American mines.

Crain, of Texas, said the lead-silver proviso was illustrative of the logical sequence of protection, namely prohibition of importations. Adoption of the proviso in the bill meant ruin to frontier towns and incalculable injury to American capital invested in Mexico.

Dubois, of Idaho, objected to Hopkins posing as the representative of the miner. No word in favor of free lead was heard from representatives of the miner. The amendment struck a blow not only at the miner but at the silver producer.

Perkins, of Kansas, protested against the amendment as putting the American miner in competition with the Mexican workman.

Townsend, of Colorado, said the amendment was in the interest of the Mexican miner, and would ruin the mining industry of the west.

Clunie, of California, and Bartine, of Nevada, also opposed the amendment vigorously.

It was then rejected—62 to 126—Hopkins, Mason, Butterworth, Kelly, Post, Adams, Gear and Morrill voting in the affirmative, and Clunie in the negative.

Hopkins offered an amendment providing that ore containing silver and lead shall pay a duty of half a cent a pound on the lead contained therein. Lost, 64 to 122.

Amendments offered Saturday by McKinley to the internal revenue part of the bill were adopted, as were also a number of other McKinley amendments regarding tobacco and snuff tax, among them one that internal taxes on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff be four cents a pound; reducing the bond of cigar manufacturers from $500 to $100.

Henderson, of Iowa, spoke in favor of restoring the present internal tax on tobacco, and offered an amendment to that effect. The people believe, he said, that this tax was the last which would be taken from their shoulders. They preferred that tax should be taken from the necessaries of the table rather than from the pipe, cigar and whisky jug. The main question before the house was whether the treasury contained enough money to pay the expenses of government. At such a time he did not believe in taking the tax from tobacco. He did not propose, with the soldiers of the union knocking at the doors of the capitol, to take the tax off tobacco.

Tucker, of Virginia, offered and advocated an amendment abolishing the tax on tobacco.

Kerr, of Iowa, favored repeal of tobacco tax. Under the system of monopoly in the production of whisky and tobacco, the tax on these articles had been more demoralizing than any other tax imposed.

McKinley said the committee had not abolished the tax on tobacco because the country needed money, and because it was not necessary to abolish it in order to preserve the protective system.

Tucker's amendment was rejected—62 to 116—Atkinson, McComas, Kerr, Lehlbach, Ewart, Waddell, Brown of Virginia, and Mudd voting with the democrats, and Beard, Williams of Illinois, Owens of Ohio, Tarsney and Morgan with the republicans.

Henderson's amendment was also rejected—5 to 118.

Henderson offered another amendment restoring the present rate of duty on wools and woolens.

Pending a vote, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Smith and Jackson.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Six thousand people to-night witnessed a rattling five-round match with four-ounce gloves between Peter Jackson, colored, the Australian champion who is to fight John L. Sullivan, and Edmund Smith, champion of Colorado. Much interest was taken in the question of Smith's ability as against Jackson, owing to the fact that the Colorado man has been trained by Sullivan's noted helper, Muldoon, the wrestler, and to the further fact that Smith recently knocked out Mike Cleary in one round.

Smith made a decidedly good showing against the big colored man, standing up five rounds without suffering a knockout. Smith appeared timid in the first round, and was floored three times, but in the succeeding rounds he rallied, and though at a disadvantage from Jackson's long reach, landed repeatedly on Jackson's jaw and wind. Both men were groggy when the combat ended. Muldoon offered to back Smith for $5000 to fight against any man in the world, barring Sullivan, McAuliffe and Jackson.

Great Damage by Storm.

WOOSTER, Ohio, May 19.—A terrific cyclonic wave of rain and hail passed over parts of Congress, Canaan, Milton and Chippewa townships, this county, between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, doing a tremendous amount of damage. The storm swept a section three miles in width and 18 in length. The most serious damage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Reedsburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by the hail stones, which fell to the depth of eight inches on a level. Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down or twisted to the ground, many houses, barns and outbuildings unroofed or blown down. At Reedsburg hail fell to a depth of 8 or 12 inches on a level, and drifted to a depth of 22 inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed by the hail.

Presbyterian Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 19.—At the general assembly, Dr. Kempshall moved that the report of the committee on methods of altering the constitution be referred back to the committee, enlarged by seven new members, with instructions to report as early as possible to the assembly. Discussion followed. A motion to lay on the table was lost. The question of recommittal was then deferred and the matter dropped for the time being, but later was taken up again and after a long debate adopted. The board of missions for freedmen presented their annual report, showing a steady and gratifying progress in its work.

Mining Decisions.

DENVER, May 19.—The big Aspen mining case, entitled O'Brien vs. The Franklin Mining Co. was in part decided this morning by Judge Decker. The court held that so far as five-sixths of the property was concerned the title held by Mr. Moffat and others was valid, but it was not denied that that part of the mine, or its value, one sixth, once owned by Dr. R. C. Brown, who was a partner of O'Brien's, was in jeopardy.

In the suit of J. B. Grant et al. vs. Stanley G. Wight et al., the same judge this morning decided by dismissing the injunction. The case grew out of the sale of ore from the Vindicator mine at Leadville to the defendant; it later on appearing that the mineral was owned by the Maid of Erin, who sued Grant et al. to recover, and they in turn sued Wight et al.

A Pan-American Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The president has sent to the senate a letter of the secretary of state submitting a plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the principal cities of the American hemisphere in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan-American congress. The president recommends prompt action by congress to enable the government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise.

A Senator Will Resign.

DENVER, May 19.—The Times says: "It was reported in political circles to-day that the Hon. Frank Cochran, one of the hold-over senators of Arapahoe county, was closing out his business to leave Colorado and would resign his seat in the Colorado senate."

Senator Cochran in an interview this evening admitted that the report was correct. He will go to Boston, where he and his brothers are interested in a large chemical works.

Strike of Waiters.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Colored waiters at the Tremont and Commercial hotels struck this morning for reformation in hours and wages. Eighty union waiters at the Palmer house were discharged.

Would Veto It.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Daily News Washington special says it is not probable that congress will pass a free coinage bill, as it has been ascertained that the president would veto such a measure.

Adjudged Insane.

DETROIT, May 19.—Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, was this morning adjudged insane.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS

Army officers in Arizona succeeded in flashing a message 125 miles with the heliograph.

The Dinwoodey furniture establishment at Salt Lake City burned. Loss $125,000.

J. S. Parsons, night dispatcher in the New York postoffice, was killed by the caving of a well which he was repairing.

CITY COUNCIL.

Another Prolonged Session of the City's Legislators.

Large Number of Petitions Received and Referred.

New Pavilion Ordered to be Placed in the Cemetery.

Estimates for Another Bridge Over the Monument Presented.

There were present at the city council meeting Monday night the mayor and all members excepting Alderman McCreery.

A petition signed by numerous citizens was read, asking that the killing of dogs upon the streets cease, and that some humane method be adopted.

Received and referred to the police committee.

A petition asking for an electric light at the corner of Boulder and El Paso streets was read and referred to the street committee.

Residents of Hewitt's addition, and Boulder heights, petitioned to have an alley opened through two blocks.

The rapid transit railroad petitioned to be allowed to place its tracks over the Pike's Peak avenue bridge and over the Huerfano street bridge until its bridges can be secured. The petition was granted.

Persons living in the Produce block petitioned that room three, used as a butcher shop, be inspected as a most unpleasant odor is about it. Referred to the board of health.

Helm & Co. petitioned that they be allowed to put up posts on the sidewalk for the purpose of stretching an awning. Referred to street committee.

Residents in the vicinity of El Paso street and Platte avenue petitioned that an electric light be placed at the junction of the streets. Referred to the street committee.

Residents in the north part of town petitioned that the water main in the alley east of Colonel Ensign's residence be extended north along the alley between North Weber and Nevada avenue. Referred to the water committee.

The fire committee and the chief reported in favor of purchasing 2500 feet of cotton hose, thirty pairs of rubber boots, thirty rubber coats, steel axes for three hose carts. The report was adopted.

The street committee reported the names of able bodied men in the city subject to poll tax, and read the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be and there is hereby levied as a poll tax for the year 1890 two dollars upon each and every person reported to this council as able bodied citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 years residing in the city of Colorado Springs, and the city clerk is hereby directed to make out an assessment roll of said list in duplicate and retain one of said lists in his office and deliver the other one of said lists to the street commissioner who is hereby directed to proceed forthwith to collect said poll tax in manner as provided by the ordinances of this city.

The committee on streets, alleys and ditches reported in favor of purchasing a lot for pound purposes and that a barn and a shed for storage of tools be built thereon, the whole to cost $600 to $700.

Alderman Gillingham raised the question where the money is to come from, and moved that the matter be referred to a committee of three. The motion prevailed and the following committee was appointed later: Gillingham, Roby and Barnes.

The street committee also recommended the purchase of a horse, harness and wagon suitable for street work, to be used by the street commissioner. The recommendation was adopted and the street committee was given power to act.

The irrigating committee reported that with the present force irrigating by the ditches is only possible once in every seven and a half days.

The cemetery committee reported that it had abandoned the idea of bringing water to the cemetery from Prospect lake for the present. It recommended that a pavilion be built in the cemetery, a sketch of which was presented, to cost upwards of $500. The pavilion is to be completed sufficiently to be used on Decoration day. There was a great deal of discussion regarding the matter, but the report was finally adopted.

The police committee reported recommending that W. D. Lang be elected a special policeman.

Alderman Gillingham reported that there had been a disagreement in the sprinkling committee. Other members would not agree to purchasing Mr. Fical's sprinklers, as had been ordered, and only one had been running on the streets. They could not agree to the wages that should be paid for driving the carts. Considerable time was occupied by Aldermen Ripley, Gillingham, Rouse, Sprague and others with explanations, in which some little feeling was shown. Mr. Gillingham finally moved that the men be paid $95 a month, required to have good teams, and that when not engaged in sprinkling they be given other work. The motion failed to carry.

Upon motion of Alderman Rouse it was decided to pay $4 a day for teams to sprinkle, and that when not employed the men be given as much city work as possible. Mr. Gillingham said that one other member of the sprinkling committee had consented and that Mr. Fical's sprinklers would be purchased.

The report of the city engineer upon the cost of a bridge over Monument creek at either Kiowa or Bijou street, or Platte avenue, was read. It stated that at Kiowa street the length of bridge required to span 120 feet with 50 feet of wood approaches would be $3470, and cross eight tracks; on Bijou street, 120 feet with 55 feet of approaches $6300, crossing seven tracks; Platte avenue, 125 feet span and 50 feet of approaches, $7,600, crossing two tracks. Mr. Reed stated that there is comparatively little difference so far as cost is concerned, between Bijou and Kiowa streets, but on Kiowa there is one more track to cross and right of way to be secured across Sierra Madre street. At Platte avenue the bridge would have to be placed on a skew with the centre of the street. The following is given as the estimate of a viaduct crossing on these streets, covering both stream and tracks: At Kiowa street, length 485 feet, cost $19,000; at Bijou street, length 375 feet, cost $16,000; Platte avenue, length 275 feet, cost $13,400.

Alderman Leach thought from a talk with Mr. Parsons it would not cost a great deal for the right of way across Sierra Madre street on Kiowa. Alderman Roby thought other things beside a mere crossing should be considered, for instance, another road to Manitou. This matter was referred to the street committee.

The street and ditch committee presented the plat of Capitol Hill addition to the city. The plat was accepted, upon the council being assured that it was all right.

The revised plat of the East End addition was presented, and the city attorney assuring the council that all titles are clear, it was accepted.

Alderman Ripley reported in the matter of having the grade on East Pike's Peak Avenue established. Only two persons object to raising the bridge and if it is to be done the rapid transit people want to know immediately as they will have to order a longer bridge. If the grade is raised the rapid transit company will put its bridge in properly, grading one side of the street up to it, but the city would not raise its bridge for some time. There was considerable discussion in which the city engineer explained the grading that is being done east of the city.

Mr. J. M. Ellison was in the room and was asked if he knew anything regarding the hours of the gateman at the Huerfano street crossing, and what street the road would prefer the Monument creek bridge upon. He disclaimed any knowledge of either subject.

A long petition from passenger and baggage carriers was read asking that some regulation be made giving all an equal show in stationing them at the various depots of the city. Upon motion of Alderman Bartlett the ordinance committee was instructed to draw an ordinance regulating the matter so far as the city has jurisdiction.

Mr. Richard Ashby petitioned to be allowed to occupy a portion of the street with a large illuminated clock, to be used as an advertisement for him and of use to the citizens. Referred to the mayor and the street committee with power to act.

An invitation was read from the G. A. R. post asking that the council join in observing Decoration day. The invitation was accepted.

The drain layer's bond of Wm. Scott was read and referred to the sewer committee.

The cemetery ordinance was taken up and considerable time spent upon it, but finally went over to the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted that the city engineer be instructed to advertise 15 days for bids for the construction of a dam at the Lake Moraine reservoir.

The clerk was instructed to order such pipe as is needed for work in hand, and to procure a supply to have on hand.

Alderman Ripley moved that the city engineer be authorized to negotiate with the property owners near the Pike's Peak avenue bridge to see what can be done. Carried.

A motion was put through that the police committee inquire whether the gateman of the Rio Grande railroad at the Huerfano street crossing is on duty the number of hours required by the ordinance.

The sewer inspector was granted permission to take a vacation of a few weeks to go east.

Alderman Ripley reported that contracts had been made for securing lumber for the city at $15 per thousand feet.

W. D. Lang was elected a special policeman without pay, to serve at the Rio Grande depot.

The following bills were read and allowed, and the council adjourned:

T. F. Clifford	$ 2 00
A. F. Waitnech	28 00
H. I. Reid	28 00
A. Christman	4 00
P. Curtis	126 75
Streets and ditches	329 00
C. E. Edwards	38 00
Streets and ditches	2[illegible] 00
Streets and ditches	160 75
St. John Marsh Co	100 19
A. H. Corman	127 50
A. H. Corman	2 00
Public grounds and buildings	140 40
Gowdy & Co	52 05
Sewer repairs	6[illegible] 10
Z. B. Pierce	[illegible] 40
Gazette Co	6 00
Thos. Davis	2 00
Jas. McTig	20 00
B. E. Hart	75
W. C. McGuire	1 75
E. W. Frost	100 00
Water account	20 00
Bear creek extension account	368 20
C. M. Law	265 50
T. C. O'Brien	[illegible] 75
W. [illegible] Edwards	[illegible] 60
Reservoir work	5 [illegible]

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS.

WALTER WELLMAN WRITES OF THE CODE OF THE PROFESSION.

It Is Unwritten, but Every Self Respecting Experienced Newspaper Man Knows It and Follows It—Some Instances of Good and Bad Journalism.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Is there such a thing as newspaper ethics? This is a question which a series of events have brought to the front in Washington. First, a number of the ancient and proper senators thought the newspaper men had no right to send out accounts of the proceedings of the senate in executive session, and they had an investigation which cost a good deal of money and resulted in a fine old [illegible]. Then there came up the Cleveland-Dana episode in New York, which all the newspaper men and public men of Washington took the keenest sort of interest in. Finally, the press gallery committee, composed of newspaper men and elected by newspaper men, concluded to discipline a young correspondent who once made the mistake of sending out a brutal dispatch about the habits of a distinguished statesman. Perhaps nothing would have been thought or said of this incident but for the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. The scene was laid at the funeral of Senator Beck in the senate chamber.

According to the dispatch the statesman in question, who was a member of the funeral committee on the part of the house, staggered into the chamber, fell into a seat, sat there in a dazed condition, staggered out of the chamber when the ceremonies were concluded, fell in passing down the steps, and fell again at the railway station in attempting to board the train. This would have been brutal even if true, but it was false. While the committee of newspaper men in charge of the press gallery do not feel called upon to pass judgment on the truth or falsity of news sent out by gentlemen who enjoy the privileges of the gallery, nor to act as press censors in any sort of way, they have felt it their duty to inform the public that the corps of correspondents, of whom they are the official representatives, do not indorse newspaper invasion of private life.

Here we have the best of answers to the question and conclusive proof that there is such a thing as newspaper ethics. Journalism is a distinct profession, as is the profession of law or medicine. It ought to have its unwritten code of morals and practice. Its members are brought into intimate relationship with individuals daily in connection with important matters, and often with matters of so delicacy as affecting reputation and peace of mind. The relationship which a lawyer bears to his client, or a doctor to his patient, is no more intimate or important than that which a journalist bears to the man whom he interviews or of whom he writes. If there are codes of ethics for the lawyer and doctor, there should be similar codes for the journalist. The journalist should know the morals of his profession, the amenities of his business, should always feel his responsibility and appreciate the dignity of his position in the social fabric. There is such a code in journalism, an unwritten code, as all laws of professional ethics must necessarily be, but as yet it is indefinite and not well enough understood.

Here in Washington, however, where journalism is [illegible] state of evolution [illegible] and that most startling [illegible] say that the code, the [illegible] unwritten law, is constantly becoming better understood, and year by year is better respected. It is [illegible] that a Washington journalist must be a gentleman, as journalists everywhere should be—he must have a sense of honor that is keen and vigilant, not simply a matter of policy, but of temperament and training. The days of "[illegible]" journalism, of "fake" journalism, of extreme partisan and personal journalism, and above all of mendacious journalism, are at an end in the Capital City. And being at an end here means simply that they are rapidly coming to an end the country over, for Washington journalism is a reflex of the journalism of the nation. It draws its inspiration and its men from the provinces, and needs, moreover, constant renewal of the energy that comes from the rural press and the men that press has graduated into the wider field.

Journalism as seen at Washington has its ethics, but I do not feel competent to tell what that code of ethics is. Probably no two working newspaper men would describe it alike. But there are certain cardinal features of it known to us all, and of these we may speak. One of these was violated by the young man who is just now feeling the discipline of his fellows. The private lives of men and women are tabooed subjects in the newspaper practice of the capital. If this were not so, and we all felt ourselves licensed as free lances, thousands of hearts would ache. Probably there is no place in the country where the private lives of well known persons offer such shining marks for criticism and exposition as here. I can count up a moment's notice at least a score of members of congress who live in a certain sense double lives—men who have both wives and mistresses.

If we were to tell what we know and make it a business to find out the things which we now only suspect, plenty of gray heads now held high would be humbled. Even women of the fairest fame would suffer. Luckily these are not legitimate subjects of newspaper writing. The press is constantly growing more just and more generous. It knows how to shut its eyes as well as to keep them open. I doubt if in our time another public man meet the fate of poor Riddleberger. That senator was anything but a drunkard. He was simply a drinking man who occasionally lost his head. When intoxicated he was ugly and willful. There are a dozen men in congress today who have the same fault, but the press deals forbearingly with them. Had it been more lenient with Riddleberger he might have met a more happy fate. But he was picturesque. The press seized upon his first escapade, painted it in lurid colors, gave him a reputation which at that time he did not deserve, and he fell under the weight of obloquy thus thrust upon him. Being given the name he went in for the game and finally died of chagrin and a broken heart.

Newspaper men at Washington, as elsewhere, must keep confidences. This is one of the unwritten laws which is well understood and almost universally respected. Public men are not afraid to trust the writers. For instance, I called one recent evening on the speaker of the house. Conversation arose incidentally about some public men and measures, and the speaker talked very frankly, as is his wont. He criticised men of his own party in his characteristic savage fashion and without reserve. He made no request that this conversation be considered a private one—he instinctively knew that it was private and would not be printed or repeated. I could have created a mild sort of sensation by reporting what the speaker said, but of course I did not. This brings us to another phase of modern newspaper ethics. A man must know that he is being interviewed for publication. The gentleman of the modern press does not get his interviews clandestinely.

All conversations not understood from the circumstances or by express agreement to be for type are private. It is in applying this rule that one of the chief sources of trouble arises. The newspaper man is often puzzled to know what was intended for publication and what was not. That was the bone of contention in the Cleveland article in New York city. It is often the bone of contention in less celebrated cases. I am proud to say for the correspondents of Washington that the public men here find little cause of complaint in this regard. The political journalist, as a rule, not only respects confidence and is intrinsically honorable, but he exercises fine discretion in winnowing the proper and printable from the private.

Eavesdropping is also tabooed. The self respecting journalist of these times will not hide himself away in closets, or glue his ear to keyholes. Rare stories are told of the manner in which big news has been obtained by these means, but most of these tales are of the old days. The good senators thought the Washington correspondents must have some such means of securing executive session secrets, but they were egregiously mistaken. The modern journalist will not eavesdrop, but he will deceive. He will not open another man's letter, but he will play a trick upon the other man if the other does not watch out.

The matter of newspaper ethics is sometimes very intricate and difficult to understand. The public may not be able to understand why a journalist, who would [illegible] listening at the keyhole of a [illegible] room door, could hire an employee of the government printing office to steal a copy of the president's message for him, but I can understand that, though I am not going to try to explain it. I would not listen at a keyhole, but I would bribe a printer to steal a message for me, providing the message was worth it and the printer did not come too high. Journalists have gone out of the business of stealing president's messages, but they are still eager for tariff bills. The [illegible] is highly familiar [illegible] in which the McKinley [illegible] found its way prematurely to [illegible].

A [illegible] correspondent borrowed a copy of a member of the ways and [illegible] to write a paragraph [illegible] the whole bill with a [illegible] typewriters. That, in my [illegible], was fair journalism. So [illegible] set up by a couple of [illegible] correspondents to get an advance copy of the Mills tariff bill when the public mind was filled with curiosity concerning that measure. They knew Mr. Mills had a copy of the bill from the printing office, and that therefore the bill was in type. Their plan was to telephone the foreman of the printing office about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the Capitol telephone that Mr. Mills wanted a dozen more copies of the bill sent to his house at 8 o'clock that evening. When the messenger arrived at Mr. Mills' residence with the package of bills one of the conspirators was to be in hiding near the door. He was to have a small package in his hand. The conspirators thought that when the messenger rang the door bell and the servant came and opened the door there would be a fine opportunity to do business. The man in waiting was to rush up just as the messenger left, ring the bell again, and when the servant came to the door the second time, no doubt with the package in her hand, the conspirator was to hold out his little package and exclaim:

"I have left you the wrong package. This is the one that belongs to Mr. Mills," and grabbing the bundle from the servant's hands beat a hasty retreat, as if trying to overtake the wagon, which by this time would be rolling down the street. In the package which the conspirator was to leave in exchange for the more precious one was to be some bills and reports, which Mr. Mills, even if he were in the house and looked them over, would not be suspicious of, as, of course, he had not expected any copies of the tariff bill and would not be suspicious of trickery. The printing office would be satisfied that it had done its duty, and next morning two enterprising journals would contain the Mills tariff bill in full, telegraphed by their agile correspondents.

The scheme did not work, for the simple reason that the printing office could not print the bills, and hence could not deliver them into the hands of the unsuspecting servant girl. It was a pretty plan, and I am sorry it did not work, for it was good journalism. The true journalist will not look in another man's desk for the biggest piece of news in the world, any more than a military commander will violate a flag of truce, but your good journalist will lead his enemy into ambush when he can.

WALTER WELLMAN.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.

History of the Development of the Wealthy Jews.

The Original Family and the Landgrave of Hesse.

Meyer Karl's Celebrated Collection of Snuff Boxes.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May [illegible].—A gentleman residing in this city, who is in an excellent position to know whereof he writes, gives me the following interesting details concerning what might be called "the mother chapter" of the Rothschild society.

There is always a certain fascination, writes this gentleman, about the personality and history of families which have become famous as the embodiment of colossal wealth, and few tourists, especially Americans, visit Frankfort-on-the-Main without studying out all that their guide books have to say about the Rothschilds, and then making a pilgrimage to the quaint old building in the Judengasse, where the foundation was laid of the immense fortune which in the hands of shrewd and far-seeing financiers has more than once decided questions of peace or war and shaped the destinies of monarchs and dynasties.

It is, meanwhile, a little curious that this small inland German city, numbering, after centuries of prosperous existence hardly 170,000 souls, should be the wealthiest community of its size in the world, and one of the leading financial centers of Europe; but such is the fact. The banking house of Rothschild is only one of more than 200 that are packed into an opulent square mile within the limits of the old town of Frankfort.

For various reasons which will be apparent further on, the Frankfort branch of the Rothschilds has lost something of its relative importance as compared with the colossal establishments at Paris and London. But after all, this is the mother house, the fountain head of the fortune which has made the family famous, and whatever there is of historical interest in the name, particularly as relating to the original Maier Amschel Rothschild, who laid the keel of the richly freighted money-galleon of to-day, centres in this busy little city on the Main. He was "the original Jacob."

The foundation of the Rothschild fortune was an accident of war. In 1806 Maier Amschel Rothschild was a small broker doing business as a changer and lender of money in the house No. 148 Judengasse where he had been born half a century before. Outwardly, Maier Amschel was not handsome. A portrait of him painted with unquestionable fidelity, represents him as a small Israelite man with a red-pointed beard, keen, small eyes, a many colored coat with a high collar and very tight sleeves, and a nose that would make the beak of a bald eagle classic and regular by comparison. He was, in short, a fine type of the quiet, keen, calculating Israelite, the product of original Semitic traits, moulded and subdued by centuries of social ostracism, race persecution and oppression. But he was above all, a strictly honest man and worked his little capital so judiciously that in 1801 he attracted the friendly notice of William IV., Landgrave of Hesse, the thrifty old monarch who sought to turn an honest penny by hiring out 20,000 of his Hessian soldiers at 100 thalers per man, to King George III of England, to aid in subduing the Yankee rebellion in America.

It was probably by reason of this clever use of his army a generation before, that when in 1806, Napoleon Bonaparte and his legions set things spinning in western Germany, the Landgrave had on hand a large quantity of florins which became to him a source of cruel anxiety. Finding that the French army was coming to occupy Cassel, the Landgrave bethought him of the honest Maier Amschel. Loading his treasure bags into his carriage of state, the Landgrave and his treasure fled them by night to No. 148 Judengasse, where it was turned over to the trusty money changer with permission to use the money as seemed best, provided it should be kept safely until the return of peace. This, as the sequel shows, proved a rare streak of luck to all parties concerned except the French soldiers, who rummaged the vaults of the Landgrave's castles in vain.

It is related that one of the peculiar and original features of the Rothschild exchange office in those days was a large safe or treasure box, hung with a counterpoise, like a dumb waiter, in such a manner that it could be lowered at night into a deep pit or cellar and raised by day into a large niche in the wall of Maier Amschel's little office.

There is even a tradition that the pit into which it was thus lowered was well partly filled with water, beneath which the safe was plunged, thus averting all danger from fire. However that may have been, the Landgrave's shekels went into it, and remained safely until the thrifty money changer saw a chance to invest them in Austrian securities and in discounts to his fellow citizens upon the gilt-edged securities. Money was a cash article in the war worn Europe of that period, and people who obtained financial accommodations from the red-bearded Maier Amschel, had to pay for the same.

Some years wore on. Europe combined against Napoleon, the Austrian securities rose enormously in value and when on the 19th of September, 1812, death came upon the prosperous banker and carried him off at the age of 69, he left to his five sons an opulent and well established bank, with large resources and unblemished credit.

When in 1813, the Landgrave returned from his exile in Bohemia he received from the sons the entire sum that he had left with their father seven years before, with the interest thereon, which so pleased the Landgrave William that he set about repealing and modifying the restrictions against Jews, and loaded the young bankers with thanks and honors.

The Austrian monarch was no less grateful to the Frankfort bankers for having bought his securities in dark and troublous days, and 1816, after peace had been restored, he raised three of the sons to the nobility, and it is for this reason that Baron Freiherr Wilhelm Von Rothschild is consul general of Austria at Frankfort today.

Thus emboldened and encouraged, the young men decided to extend their facilities and take a hand in political finance. The eldest son, Anselm Meyer Freiherr Von Rothschild, remained as head of the Frankfort bank, and died in 1855, childless. Solomon Rothschild, the second child, was sent to Vienna where he established the bank in that city. Nathan, the third son, went to England and founded the Rothschild bank, first in Manchester whence it was afterwards removed to London. The fourth son, Freiherr Karl Meyer Von Rothschild, was sent to establish a branch in Naples, and the fifth, Jacob, born in 1792, founded the house in Paris.

The five brothers thus established and their five sisters all married, and their children intermarried until the line of succession in the several branches became a Chinese puzzle of complexity—all the more difficult to unravel from the fact that the same given names reappear among the children of each succeeding generation.

This much, however, we are sure of. Anselm Mayer Von Rothschild, the brother who remained at Frankfort, being childless, the bank here descended at his death in 1855 to two sons of Karl, the brother who went to Naples, where he also died in 1855. The bank there was closed, and his sons Freiherr Mayer Karl Von Rothschild and Wilhelm Karl returned to Frankfort, where they together conducted the parent bank until the death of the elder brother, Mayer Karl, August, 1886, in his 66th year.

The Baron Wilhelm Karl still survives, and with the exception of himself and his accomplished wife the present generation of Rothschilds in Frankfort is made up of his children and those of his dead brother, Mayer Karl.

The difference between these two brothers in respect to temperament, piety, tastes and the education of their families was most striking, and forms the basis of many curious anecdotes that are current in Frankfort to-day.

Meyer Karl, although original and eccentric, was a man of liberal education and advanced tastes in art, literature and general culture. He had a passion for antiquities, and all that was rare and curious in classic and medieval art. He spent forty years and millions of florins in making a collection of precious snuff boxes, such as were carried by the showy gallants in the days of Louis XV and along there. The collection includes more than four hundred snuff boxes, many of which are heavily set with diamonds, emeralds and other precious stones and cost anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 marks each. There is capital enough invested in these four hundred luxurious baubles to found a university or build a railroad, and they form collectively a monument of human extravagance and folly in an age when princes and nobles ground the faces of the poor, and when the laboring people of France were little better than serfs. They were left with the other curios collected by Meyer Karl in his sumptuous mansion on the lower Mainquai where, since his death in 1886 they have formed part of an unrivaled private museum, open to the public with certain restrictions on Mondays and Thursdays. Among the other treasures of this collection is the famous Nuremberg vase, of highly wrought gold and silver, one of the only two of its kind in existence, and valued at four hundred thousand dollars. At the banquet given in the Palmengarten to the young emperor of Germany during his last visit to Frankfort, this vase was lent to grace the imperial table, and fairly shared the honors of the evening with the emperor.

There are also in the same museum marvels of artistic carved ivory and ebony, gold and jeweled tankards and drinking horns worth a king's ransom, and a superb collection of inlaid cabinet work, cameos and uncut gems.

The family of Mayer Karl included seven daughters, the eldest of whom, Adele, married Solomon Rothschild, of the Paris branch. Emma Louise and Therese married respectively Nathan and Edward, of the London Rothschild group. Margaretta embraced the Catholic religion to become the Duchess of Grammont. Bertha did likewise in marrying the Prince of Wagram. Another daughter died several years ago, while Hannah Louise, the fourth of the seven in respect to age, remains unmarried, and has made her life a benefaction to her native city. She is now forty years of age, a large queenly woman, modest almost to shyness, and finds her greatest happiness in dispensing her large income for the relief of suffering and the promotion of human happiness. In cooperation with her mother and sisters, she founded to the memory of her father an admirable public library, which is particularly rich in archaeology history and technical and industrial works of all languages and epochs. It is a blessing to many professional men and students, who find there works of a class which are rarely included in public libraries.

The Baroness Karl, who is still living, also founded, in 1875, another beautiful charity, the Clementine hospital for young girls, which is maintained with characteristic liberality at the personal expense of the foundress and her daughter Hannah Louise, who has recently opened a free dispensary and dental clinic, where the poor can receive medicine and dental treatment free of charge.

Quite a different character is the Baron Wilhelm Von Rothschild, who survives as the reigning head of the house of Rothschild in Frankfort. He is a Hebrew zealot of such an extreme and uncompromising type that he will eat no food which has not been cooked in vessels which have been previously blessed by the rabbi, and drink no wine which has not been similarly sanctified while in the vat, during the process of fermentation. When he travels, he takes along his cook and supplies; with cooking utensils, etc., for an entire household. It is related that when in former years his children used to come to spend a day with their cousins, the daughters of Baron Meyer Karl, they were either accompanied by a servant with food cooked by the Jewish method, or fasted until they returned home. The same asceticism is carried consistently into every part of his business and personal life.

The Rothschild bank is religiously closed on Saturdays, at a pecuniary loss which would be serious to any banking institution less solidly established. The baron, although consul general of Austria, is a recluse, whose personal relations are limited outside of his office and family to less than a dozen persons. His wife, the Baroness Louise, born also Rothschild, is a highly accomplished and amiable lady, who makes amends by her winning disposition and social graces for the acerbity of her husband.

They inhabit a magnificent villa, "Gruneberg," in the northern suburb of Frankfort, where among other luxuries can be seen the finest private green house and one of the largest and rarest collections of orchids to be found in Germany. The baroness is a liberal benefactress as well as accomplished woman of society, and the record of her charities, if they were known, would be a long and princely one.

Her two daughters are married, Adelaide, the elder, to Edmund Von Rothschild of the Paris branch, and Minna Carolina, the younger, to Max Goldschmidt, a Frankfort banker and a man of the world, who with his charming wife, an exquisite Parisienne in manners and appearance, occupies a superb residence with many acres of lawn and garden on the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, the Fifth Avenue of Frankfort. It is not apparent that any of the asceticism of the Baron William has been transmitted to either of his daughters, and with his death some change is likely to occur in the religious management of the Frankfort bank.

Already one important departure has been made in the traditions of the family. We have seen that for nearly a hundred years the descendants of Maier Amschelm Rothschild have intermarried, cousins being espoused by cousins in order to retain the *dots* of the daughters in the family, and keep the sons united by the ties of close sanguinity as well as those of business. It was old Maier's idea to make his family powerful by keeping it intact. That purpose has certainly been realized, but nature has imposed the usual penalty for such persistent violation of an inflexible law. Sons have become rare in the Rothschild line and such as have been born within the past two generations have been in many cases either malformed or deficient in vigor. The brothers, Barons Meyer Karl and Wilhelm, have been blessed, one with seven daughters, the other two, but no son has come to transmit the name of either house, and the unhappy fathers realizing that the family error had been carried far enough, have given half their daughters in marriage to men of other lineage and names.

As to the aggregate wealth of the Rothschild family in Frankfort, there have been many conjectures. But they are only guess-work, as vague and diverse as the estimates which Americans are accustomed to hear placed upon the great moneyed families and railway kings of our own country. It is enough that they are wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice and their fortunes are steadily increasing.

Here end the notes furnished me by the gentleman mentioned at the beginning of this letter. THEODORE STANTON.

One of the democratic candidates for congress in the nineteenth Pennsylvania district, named John C. Comfort, pays taxes on 85 hunting dogs.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Speaker Reed has a new private secretary. He is Forrest Goodwin, a former base ball player.

Ouida is said to have earned more money than any woman of the century except Mme. Patti.

Edwin Booth tolerates no allusions to or conversations about J. Wilkes Booth, from any source in his hearing.

A bronze statue of John P. Hale has been presented to the state of New Hampshire by Senator Chandler.

A portrait of ex-Secretary Endicott's daughter, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, is being painted by Sir John Millais.

Mrs. General Grant is said to have a failing for candy. A box of bonbons can always be found on her desk when at work.

Jennie C. Wilder, sister of Marshall P. the humorist, is said to be almost as great a success as her brother on the platform.

The Prince of Wales has become charmed with the typewriting machine. He has ordered a number of them for his secretaries.

The London Telegraph pays George Augustus Sala, the British journalist, $10,000 a year for contributing four editorials a week.

Wilfrid Blunt, the English writer, has announced himself as sick of politics. He now intends to turn his attention to horse breeding.

Mary Sheridan, the eldest daughter of the late General Sheridan, and her two sisters, are day pupils at a Catholic convent in Washington.

Dr. Rosa Kerschbaumer is the first woman licensed to practice medicine in Austria. She is said to be an uncommonly able oculist.

The startling announcement that Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany has only ten years of sanity before him is made by some of his physicians.

Prince Bismarck is hard at work on his "Reminiscences." Two secretaries are aiding him in his task, one of them being the assistant doctor of Schweninger.

A brilliant reception has been tendered in Boston to Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, the secretary of the privy council of the emperor of Japan, who is on a short visit to this country.

The Empress Eugenie, of France, who is suffering from rheumatism, is now at Weisbaden, Germany, under the care of Dr. Metzger, who anticipates a perfect cure of her ailment.

General von Caprivi, the present German chancellor, is beloved by the army. He is described as a just man, thoughtful and almost tender toward subaltern officers in their straits.

Vicar Apostolic of Thibet, Abbe Desgodins, who has spent 35 years in missionary work on the Chinese border, is now in France publishing a dictionary of the Thibetan language.

The emperor of China, Kwang Hsu, is living in constant dread of assassination. Every morsel of food and drop of liquid intended for him has to be tasted by one of his luckless attendants.

Emperor William of Germany has conferred the first-class decoration of the Royal Order of the Crown on Charles Gibson of St. Louis, who has been for many years lawyer for the German crown in this country.

Ernest Lyon, the third son of Lord Strathmore, will soon join the British legation at Washington. He is an enthusiast in the matter of indoor and outdoor amusements, and will probably be a social lion at the national capital.

Prince Bismarck has decided to make Friedrichsruhe his future home, in preference to his other estates, and has ordered houses to be erected near the place for his clerks and assistants.

The sobriquet of "the living microscope" has been given to John Thomas the son, of Birmingham, England. He has such remarkable powers of vision that he can distinguish the animal life in water.

Prof. von Helmholtz, the great professor of physics at the University of Berlin, has been invited to deliver the Gifford course of lectures at Edinburgh. Other duties, however, forced him to decline the honor.

Several manuscript copies of music written by Mozart have been accidentally discovered on the shelves of a bookseller in Manchester, England. Among them are two concertos written by him when a child, and several numbers from the opera of "Mitridate," composed at Milan in 1770.

Kate Field, the publisher of a newspaper in Washington, has adopted a novel method to checkmate the autograph fiend. If the solicitor of the autograph is not a subscriber to her paper, she jots down in the book the name, date of publication and subscription price of her journal.

Why Salmon Take Flies.

Discussions are going on all the time in regard to the reasons for the salmon taking the fly. All the books printed for several centuries almost universally assert they take it in sport—play with it. It is astonishing how little is known of the habits of a fish seen daily by thousands during the weeks and months it is running up fresh water rivers. If any one will sit on a rock and cast a fly, and bring a salmon to his feet, he will see that he takes it in anger; that his eye will be like a coal of fire, and a tiger ready to strike his prey will not indicate more fury. His appearance is precisely that of a rattlesnake in the act of defending himself. His gills, and eyes alike, a burning red. I have often brought one to my feet, so that any Indian could gaff him before he struck the fly, and have seen this exhibition of anger again and again, and so intense that he never noticed me or my rod until the fly pricked him. The knowledge of this fact will account for many peculiarities about fly fishing. Anyone not skilled enough to entice a fish to his feet can easily verify this by watching a salmon while his companion casts a fly at him, and see the indifference he may show to it for a time, and finally be provoked into making a rush at it in a state of absolute frenzy. This is why they so often come short of the fly, but when they are excited and angry it will take a smart angler to get his fly away.—*Forest and Stream.*

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them B. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE

A good many of the Denver papers seem to be rejoicing over the fact that Senator Ingalls has been charged with plagiarism. There are some things, however, that the Democrats know were not plagiarized, such, for example, as his recent speech on the southern question.

The Denver News very justly congratulates itself that it has a special wire running from its office to Kansas City But it is not particularly strong on the form The damaging testimony of Monday in the Rice case it omitted altogether, while it now appears that its agitation of the treasury steals was a rainbow chase.

Yesterday we received the first copy of the Daily Manitou Journal. This paper has a standing illustrated history of Manitou and account of all its interesting features. It also contains the news of the day. It is printed on excellent paper and is one of the most beautiful papers typographically, printed in the state. The people of Manitou ought to appreciate the enterprise of the Journal in printing so good a paper, and give it generous support.

Pension legislation seems to have come to a dead lock. Some bill will pass but not one that will bankrupt the country. The limit ought to be raised on the three months soldier. The soldier, unless disabled, who did not have patriotism enough to serve more than three months ought not to be put in the same class as the soldier who enlisted for three years or the war

The conspiracy trial in Denver has many very amusing features. The reporter of the Republican is simply immense on figures. Recently he stated that it was shown there ought to be a reduction of over a hundred per cent on some of the bills presented by the state printer while the News complains that the Republican is exhibiting its prejudices in the report and in its comments It is only history, however, for the pot to call the kettle black.

Benjamin Butterworth has given notice that he will withdraw from congress at the end of this term This is a matter of regret He has served continually in the house since 1877 except during the years 1883-85 At the present time he is the ablest man on the republican side in the house. Occasionally he irritates his associates by considerable independence, but as a general thing, he is a stalwart partisan No man on the republican side of the house is so much feared by the democrats

An effort is made to belittle the speech of Ben Butterworth on the tariff question The Globe-Democrat, however, which is certainly sufficiently abusive of the democrats to have it considered a straight party paper, says that the best speech by either republican or democrat on the McKinley bill has been delivered by Mr Butterworth This paper says that Mr Butterworth's speech is better than that of either McKinley or Mills. Mr Butterworth insists that the American home and fireside deserve as much consideration as the manufacturer

What is the matter with the Colorado Springs GAZETTE that it wants the Republican punished for contempt of court for publishing garbled accounts of the evidence in the trial of Secretary of State Rice? Has the mutual admiration society which has existed for years on the part of the ex senator and the editor of the GAZETTE been dissolved?—Chieftain

The Chieftain shows its aptitude at garbling in the above We said that the Chieftain, News and Republican were all showing a shameful disrespect of the court trying the "conspiracy case" and of justice in their partisan reports of the trial We may add that the Chieftain is the worst of all, and is most deserving of punishment for contempt

General Nelson Henry Davis, whose death was announced in yesterday's paper, was one of the men who was faithful and brave in the discharge of every duty, but whom chance did not happen to make prominent Before the war began he was a captain in the regular army, to which he was appointed from Massachusetts One of the first three-years regiments raised in Massachusetts was the Seventh, whose first commander was Darius N. Couch. He was speedily promoted, and succeeded by General Davis. He served gallantly throughout the war, and was retired as brigadier-general in 1885 At the time of his death he was sixty-nine.

The decision of the United States supreme court, confirming the decision of the territorial court that the property of the Mormon church reverted to the United States government, will practically settle the Mormon question. While rejoicing that polygamy is practically abolished, we must confess that the decision seems a little hard. It is not customary to confiscate the property of a corporation or an individual, even though he is using this property to violate the law. If this property, however, were not confiscated, it would probably not do the rank and file of the Mormon church any good. It would be absorbed by the elders and leaders of the church who are already rich. The poor people who, perhaps, need it, would not get any of it. Congress might, by way of compensation, be especially liberal with Salt Lake, Ogden and other cities in Utah in appropriating amounts for public buildings, equal in value to the amount confiscated, so that practically Utah would receive the benefit of the confiscation. The Tabernacle, wonderful for its acoustic properties, and sacred to the Mormons because of its associations with all their great leaders, will no longer be used as a meeting place, unless the government decides to let them use it as a hall. The unfinished temple, which in many respects is the most solid stone structure in this country, will no longer tax the "faithful" for its completion. If the government decides to offer these buildings for sale, it will puzzle purchasers to conceive of uses which may be made of them The decision dooms Mormonism, for it deprives it of its organization.

Elsewhere in our local columns will be found an account of a case brought by the Humane society against a colored man named Newman for overdriving a horse too old to be used. Newman was convicted and fined ten dollars and costs. With all the fees, this would have amounted to somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty dollars Newman said that he could not pay this, and would be compelled to go to jail if an effort was made to collect it. Justice Walker, the constable and the assistant district attorney all remitted their fees. The secretary of the Humane society also agreed to remit the fine of ten dollars, which goes to the society, on condition that the horse should be delivered to the secretary to be killed, as it is too old for work The society took this action because its end was obtained in the conviction of Newman. There are several horses now driven in the city that ought not to be driven and the society wish to show the community that such an offense could and would be punished. The object of the society of course is to prevent the cruel treatment of animals, and not to persecute anyone But the second case may not be treated as leniently, because the society will not wish people to infer that they can maltreat animals and not be punished. There are several other parties in town who will be arrested if they continue to drive horses they have been driving about town the last few days

The sentence of Commander McCalla is very severe The testimony against him is very largely that of the sailor It is evident that the class system does not exist in this country The rights of the common sailor, so far as they exist in our navy, are as precious and deserving of vindication as the rights of the admiral himself The punishment of McCalla is a very just one A good many years ago some one said that he who could not rule himself should not attempt to command others McCalla was angry several times and lost control of himself and the punishment he received is amply deserved It will be a very effective warning to other commanders who may feel their power too absolutely. In this respect it might be said that Commander McCalla showed his same overbearing disposition when, in one of the departments, he had a chance to lord it over his fellow officers.

The following from "The Timberman," published at Chicago, will be of general interest:

One of the three branches of the greatest subject with which congress will shortly have to deal is forest preservation. The other branches are irrigation, and flood regulation, and the connection between the three is so intimate that whatever is done about one should be done with both the others in view. The first essential would seem to be the acceptation of the national policy in place of the present system or lack of system, which is rapidly reducing some of the richest parts of the country to aridity. The forestry bill recently introduced into congress by Mr. Clunie provides for the "proper and systematic administration of the timber lands lying west of the ninety-seventh meridian of longitude," with a view to the protection of the forests and the preservation of the present sources of water supply. The ninety-seventh meridian of longitude runs a little west of Omaha and it is in the portion of our country lying west thereof that governmental supervision of forests is most needed, and it is greatly to be desired that Mr. Clunie's bill or one with similar objects should become a law during the present session of congress

A good directory is one of the essentials of a city. Its pages are daily consulted by nearly all classes of people, and it is generally considered as the measure of a city's progress, and a source of information which can not be secured in any other way. Mr. S. N. Francis, in preparing a complete, accurate and handsome directory of Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City, feels that he is engaged in an important work of public benefit, and deserves the co-operation of all business men and good citizens. The last directory was the best ever published of the three cities, and the one now being completed by him will speak for itself. All the information has been secured except the business portion of this city, and on Monday work will be begun in that part and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. There is considerable work and expense connected with a publication of this kind, and we hope our business men and others will appreciate his efforts and give it the liberal support it deserves.

The silver men base their arguments in favor of free coinage on the ground that there is very little silver in the world that will be offered for sale; that we will only have to buy a few million ounces outside of the amount of the annual product, less the amount used in the arts and the amount coined by other countries. The Philadelphia Press takes exception to this and states that there are one hundred and fifteen million ounces of fine silver ready for sale. In this amount, it states there are thirty-six millions owned by the Belgian government received from the Bank of France which are "coined, counted and packed." But this would not be sold to the United States, from the fact that if we opened our mints for free coinage the price that we would pay for silver would still be three per cent less than the price paid by the Belgian government to the Bank of France. There is also included in the list some seventy millions of ounces held by Germany. But we doubt if there is any such amount now available for sale This was offered for sale between 1878 and 1880. But since that date, much of this has been absorbed in small coins and gone into circulation It is of course difficult to correctly estimate just how much silver would be offered to this country provided there was free coinage, but the probabilities are that it would fall under fifty millions. Most people neglect to remember that the Latin Union coins at the ratio of one to fifteen and one-half instead of one to sixteen. This precludes all possibility of the coined silver of Europe coming to this country to take our gold, even if we had free coinage Asia would threaten us provided it were easy to get an amount of silver to sell to us. But this is not possible, because the silver is distributed in small coins among its hundreds of millions of people. As the English have been paying their exchanges in silver at a ratio of nearly one to sixteen for gold, the people who hold the silver in India would have no particular object in selling it.

The Louisiana lottery offers to give a million dollars a year for twenty five years to the state of Louisiana to continue its franchise. The influential part of the press of the state urge that this be done, stating that not over three per cent of the receipts of the company comes from the state of Louisiana. The other ninety-seven per cent comes from other states. It sort of concedes that the lottery is a "fake", but the extent of the robbing in Louisiana is only three per cent, while the benefits derived from the million dollars paid annually for the franchise and the money spent in operating the company will amount to very much more. It is strange that the people of Louisiana can be so short sighted. Years ago the state of Mississippi repudiated her debt, and Mississippi is the least prosperous of the southern states. This is not because Mississippi has no natural resources, but because of the stigma of dishonor which prevents capital from going into that state. Her repudiation of a small state debt put back her progress fifty years and she has paid for this act of dishonesty many times already Louisiana is not in a much better condition. The New Orleans Picayune calls attention to the fact that, while Texas to the west and Alabama to the east are so exceedingly prosperous, no boom has struck Louisiana, and that New Orleans, the finest city of the southwest, fails to attract the capital which Mobile and Galveston are getting. A lottery is a very frail foundation on which to build up a prosperous state. Meanwhile the friends of the "Lost Cause" ought as a matter of self respect to do something to keep ex-confederate officers out of the lottery business. It is hardly creditable that Beauregard, Early and Mosby, two of whom outrank every living officer of the confederacy except possibly Longstreet, should be earning their living by gambling.

It is not generally known just what the suspension of McCalla means. For three years he can not wear his sword, he can not leave this country, and he can not visit the navy department. He also remains stationary in the list. At present he ranks fifty seventh among the commanders. When the suspension is over he will have the same rank. This will make quite a difference, because the promotions are likely to be very rapid in the next three years All of the rank of captain served throughout the war of the rebellion, and all of these practically will be out of the service in the next ten years. The justice of McCalla's punishment is generally recognized. He deserved all he received.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

The famous conspiracy case is over, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered. But it was rather a Scotch verdict of acquittal. The jury said the state had been robbed, and that it had been robbed because the secretary of state, the auditor of state and the state measurer were guilty of carelessness and neglect, for which they deserved censure; but the testimony did not show that there was any collusion between the secretary of state and the state printers. But this verdict, taken in connection with the testimony, is almost as severe on Secretary Rice as though the verdict had been "Guilty." He was grossly unfaithful to his trust. Whether this is due from a dull moral sense or from ignorance or incapacity does not appear, though from Mr. Rice's own testimony we should say the latter was true. Any theory regarding the duties of secretary of state which can be obtained from the statute books, or from the practices, heretofore, of the secretaries of state must make this officer the purchasing agent of the state. He occupies also another position which may be called that of storekeeper. In any corporation where there are two such officers the signature of approval of these two officers is the most important, inasmuch as the purchasing agent makes the contracts, and if there is no contract, is to post himself about prices so that the company shall not be overcharged. It was the business of the secretary of state to see that the prices were absolutely correct It was also his business to check the items on the bills. His approval meant that every item on the bill had been received. An auditor's work is usually simply to see if the extensions and the additions are correct. The work of the auditor is of a perfunctory character as compared with that of the secretary of state. Secretary Rice's testimony showed that he took no pains to find out that the prices were correct, or that the detailed items furnished were correct. He merely inquired if so many reports were furnished to certain state officers, but did not look to see whether in the bills for these reports the charges for composition, presswork, etc., were correct. He had a personal friend for state measurer, who testified that he measured some of the reports, but would not testify which ones. This state measurer put his name on bills which he did not know to be correct, and which were found to be gross overcharges. Under these circumstances no explanation of the actions of Secretary Rice can be creditable, either to his integrity as a faithful officer, or to his intelligence as a business man He has at least shown himself grossly unfaithful and incompetent to hold the position which he occupies. This is the most charitable inference that can be drawn from the testimony and the verdict of the jury. Many people have been surprised at the daring shown in making such gross overcharges. With such a lot of incompetent, unfaithful and ignorant state officers, it is rather to be thought a wonder that the bills should have been so modest. They might just as well have been twice as much This should be put to the credit of the state contractors.

Meanwhile it is to be hoped that this trial has made a sufficient impress on the state to cause the next legislature to define in the most exact terms the duties of the different state officers and provide for such bonds and such penalties, not only for intentional wrong doing, but for such incompetency and unsuitableness as the testimony in this trial shows, that a parallel to this case shall not be possible. The testimony suggests a cartoon regarding the Tweed ring, where all the various members of it stood in a circle with a finger pointed to his neighbor on the right, saying: "'Twas him." The secretary of state said he was not obliged to see that the contract was filled regarding prices. The state measurer said he put his name to bills without measuring the printing, because he was not paid for it, while the deputy auditor said that he thought the approval of the secretary of state was sufficient and issued the warrants without examining the bills on the promise of one of the contractors that the state should be made good if there was any mistake. We presume that the auditor will now ask for the return of these warrants in order that he may correct the mistakes.

The election of John G. Carlisle to the United States senate shows that Kentucky maintains her ancient custom of being represented by her best man. This is one feature in southern politics to be commended. Before the war an able man in the south was always sure of a public career. State pride led the people to put their best men into congress. They did not have to stoop to the methods which many public men now find it necessary to keep in office. Formerly this was the way in the north. Webster, Seward, Chase, and Douglas were not compelled to scheme to keep in public life. Their parties were only too glad to support them for public office. But now the most prominent men in the north are compelled to look after their fences. Vermont is the only northern state where useful public men now easily keep their places in congress. Mr. Carlisle, who will succeed Mr. Beck, is a native of Kentucky and hails from the famous blue grass region. He was born in 1835 and is fifty-five years of age. He did not have a liberal education After leaving the public schools he began to teach and afterwards to study law. At the age of twenty three he was admitted to the bar. Very soon his ability was recognized and he was frequently sent to the state legislature. His law practice increased rapidly and he soon had a reputation all over the state as a sound and able lawyer. Unlike most of his southern associates he was true to the old flag all through the war. In 1868 he was a member of the democratic national convention that nominated Seymour for president In 1871-75 he was lieutenant governor. In 1876 he was a Tilden presidential elector and was elected to congress in the same year He took his seat in 1877 with Speaker Reed, Ben Butterworth, ex Speaker Keifer, Senator Hiscock and many other new members just entering on their public life. His party had obtained control of the house two years before and this made his advance in the house more rapid. He first distinguished himself in 1879 in the discussion of the "posse comitatus" amendment to the appropriation bills. His strong logic and his intimate knowledge of constitutional law put him at once beside Randall, Tucker and other great lawyers in his party His influence grew until in 1883 he beat Randall in the contest for the speakership From this time the public has been familiar with his career. He did not seek the promotion that has come to him As all great honors should come, it came unsought and because of his merits Mr Carlisle has lately been somewhat distinguished as a tariff reformer He defined his position in the house as follows "In the broad sweeping sense which the "use of the term generally implies, I "am not a free trader Of course that "is understood. At least, it should be "I will add that, in my judgment, it will "be years before anything in the nature "of free trade will be wise or practicable "for the United States When we speak "of this subject we speak of approximate free trade, which has no idea of "crippling the growth of home industries, but simply of scaling down the "iniquities of the tariff schedule when "they are utterly out of proportion to "the demands of that growth After we "have calmly stood by and allowed monopolies to grow fat, we should not be "asked to make them bloated Our "enormous surplus revenues are illogical "and oppressive It is entirely undemocratic to continue these burdens on the "people for years and years after the "requirements of protection have been "met and the representatives of these "industries have become incrusted with "wealth This is the general proposition on which I stand The rest is a "mere matter of detail to be settled with "judgment, discretion and caution"

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT

We understand that the electric light company decided at a meeting on Monday night to make a reduction in the price of electric lights on and after June 1. This is to be made public in a few days by an official circular The reductions, we are informed will be ten per cent. on present schedule prices for incandescent lights and twenty five per cent on arc lights at schedule prices. If this is correct, the city arc lights will be reduced from $160 to $120 per year This is an important change for the city The appropriation for this year is already made In this the city only provides for the forty lights we now have and, therefore, if the price remained the same we could not have more lights for another year But this reduction, if we understand it, will give the city fifty three lights for the same amount we now pay for forty It also reduces materially the cost of incandescent lights from one cent per hour per sixteen candle light to nine tenths a cent per hour per light And in addition the company will renew lamps that have been worn out, which will make a material saving to consumers The policy of the company in this action is wise. It proposes to give lights as reasonably as possible, and yet give the investors a fair return for their money

In our Washington correspondence on Sunday there was a very interesting letter regarding the "Ethics of Journalism." These ethics are unwritten law and for lack of organization have not been strictly applied. They constitute certain well understood rules among respectable journalists. No self respecting journalist would for one moment claim that the New York World acted rightly in publishing its alleged interview with Cleveland regarding Dana. A decent reporter would know perfectly well what a man says for private ears and what he says for the public No man would like the former reported, however right and proper and just the expression of his private opinions might be. Fortunately there is an organization in Washington which could take some action regarding the brutal dispatch sent out to the Globe-Democrat and two or three other papers regarding the conduct of Senator-Elect Carlisle at the Beck funeral. People sometimes think that there is nothing too bad for a newspaper to report and that newspapers are very unscrupulous in their attacks on the private characters of public men. This is entirely a mistake. It is quite true that occasionally in a political campaign some papers violate journalistic ethics in attacks upon private character, but such things are the exception In Washington much of the gossip and scandal told about public men and their families in an open way at the dinner table and in the drawing room no Washington correspondent would think of sending out. A United States senator once remarked that the most decent set of men in Washington were the Washington correspondents. That if they sent out half the gossip which was talked in respectable circles the reputation of hundreds of women and many public men would be ruined Any one who has been in Washington any length of time and was in the swim will accept this statement without question It is unfortunate that so often exceptional conduct like that of the Denver Times recently creates a prejudice in the minds of the reading public against all newspapers If the newspaper reader will take the trouble to compare the gossip which he hears in respectable homes with the local news published in the town where he lives, he will see, after all, how much credit the newspapers deserve for what they do not publish, and that in the main they mind their own business and do not invade the private life

The New York Sun advises the people of the United States to decline to answer certain questions which are asked by the census bureau These questions are as follows

"22—Whether he or she is suffering from acute or chronic disease with the name of disease and length of time afflicted

"23—Whether defective in mind sight hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, and name of defect.

"24—Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper

"25 and 26—Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or a member of the family

"27—If owned by head or member of family, is the house free from mortgage encumbrance

"28—If the head of the family is a farmer is the farm which he cultivates hired or is it owned by him or a member of his family

"29—If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance

"30—If the home or farm is not owned by head or member of family and mortgaged, give the post office address of owner "

We confess that some of these appear somewhat impertinent The additions made however to the list of questions as a general thing are of great value

Senator Ingalls has recently been charged with plagiarism because his eulogy on Representative Burns of Missouri, has considerable likeness to a sermon given by the great French preacher, Massillon. Mr Ingalls has demonstrated in his public life so far that for brilliancy and eloquence he is not obliged to borrow from any man The explanation which he gives of this charge is as follows, and will be generally received as a fair statement

"In my youth I began the study of French without a master, and in a volume of exercises I found this, with other extracts, credited to no one, which I translated and copied into a commonplace book more than thirty years ago I was struck by its stately and sonorous eloquence. It seemed to me then, as it has always seemed to me since, the most forcible and impressive presentation of the strongest arguments in support of the immortality of the human soul. I never had the sermons of Massillon in my possession, and never had one of them knowingly either in the original or in translation I have used the same line of thought and the language of my paraphrase a hundred times, I have no doubt, in conversation, in speeches, and in letters whenever I have had occasion to dwell upon the mystery of existence beyond the grave, and I shall continue to do so whenever occasion serves The writer and orator who repeats and preserves such thoughts and rescues them from the dusty oblivion of forgotten centuries confers an inestimable benefit upon mankind The language is my own, and the ideas are the priceless heritage and common possession of the human race My lamented friend Colonel Burns was a democrat In my brief and humble tribute to his memory, which was delivered at the request of his family, I endeavored to portray his virtues and to console the bereft by the hope that the separation was not eternal It was a labor of love, and not for gain or fame His political associates consider it becoming and appropriate to resort to his grave which is green with the verdure of returning spring, for the occasion to censure me I leave them to the judgment of the living and the contempt of the dead "

AMONG THE WRITERS.

The sultan of Turkey has ordered the translation of Ibsen's plays into the Mahometan tongue

The poetess, Miss Louise Imogene Guiney is a firm believer in exercise She thinks nothing of walking twenty miles a day

Simultaneous editions of Henry M Stanley's book on Africa will be published in France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain and Russia.

Lord Tennyson is described in a recent letter as still weak, but able to drive out in the sunshine, from which he derives much good

At the age of eighty five, the Rev Dr Martineau has written a book urging people to reject modern Christianity and come back to Christ.

William Dean Howells, the novelist lives in a delightful apartment house on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. He is devoted to outdoor rambles

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro is writing for a German scientific journal a valuable paper upon the language of the Tupi race, the principal Indian tribe of Brazil.

Dr Joseph Jones of New Orleans is collecting material for a confederate medical and surgical history of the war. It will be a collection of hospital records

William Black's new novel is to be called "Stand Fast, Craig Royston, and the characters will include several Scotch persons and two representatives of the United States

The day after Browning's death a speculator bought up the entire edition of his last book, then just from the press, and made a large sum by sales of copies at extravagant prices.

Mr. Rider Haggard's Icelandic romance, to be published next year, has for a hero a yeoman whose early life is spent among the Icelandic mountains, but who finally turns viking.

TOWN OF RAMAH.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Wm E	32	12	One Ramah	10	17
Branc, Wm	4	38	"	10	17
Baur, Mrs M. E	17	26	"	10	17
Barnes, S	14	22	"	10	17
Beckwith, E	6	37	"	10	17
Berry, B	7	28	"	10	17
Berry, E	6	28	One	10	17
Bine, James W	25	26	"	10	17
Bocfisa, Geo B	19	26	"	10	17
Browning, A S	30	24	"	10	17
	2	15	"	10	17
Campbe, C. E	15 16	16	"	20	34
	19	37	"	10	17
Campbell, Clara A	25	42	"	10	17
Couch, M L	13	23	"	10	17
Courter, E	2	58	"	10	17
Derr, S F	14	25	"	10	17
	4	47	"	10	17
Derr, Anna B	6	15	"	10	17
	31	27	"	10	17
Dickson Amelia	30	47	"	10	17
DuRue S F	[illegible]	24	"	10	17
Edgar, W K	20	38	"	10	17
Evans, F W	3 32	15	"	75	3 28
Eaton Anna	27	33	"	10	17
El Paso Land & W Co	2 3	16	"	20	34
	16	17	"	10	17
	19	17	"	10	17
	30	32	"	10	17
	17	1[illegible]	"	10	17
	13	18	"	10	17
	25	5[illegible]	"	10	17
	24	5[illegible]	"	10	17
	28	5[illegible]	"	10	17
Engens, Geo	[illegible]	13	One	10	17
Frame, D. P	32	37	"	10	17
Fogg, Carrie	2	27	"	10	17
Florence, Louisa M	7	36	"	10	17
	22	38	"	10	17
	24	46	"	10	17
	9	54	"	10	17
	6	58	"	10	17
Foster, E L	30	34	"	10	17
Galloway, Mattie	17	24	"	10	17
Gelancy, Nellie	6	24	"	10	17
Gill, D E	31 32	24	"	85	2 52
Goodse [illegible]	16	36	"	10	17
Gordon, Etta	16	40	"	10	17
Harden, Adam M	[illegible]	6	"	10	17
	8	25	"	10	17
Harrington, Walter	20	27	"	10	17
Hedrick, Anna V	9	16	"	10	17
Hock, Jno G	8	27	"	10	17
	19	[illegible]	"	10	17
James, C R	27	[illegible]	"	10	17
	24	47	"	10	17
Jackson, Julie J	2	39	"	10	17
James, W. R	20	45	"	10	17
Jurett, Bettie	4	58	"	10	17
Krang, Mrs C. A	27	23	"	10	17
	5	25	"	10	17
Kritley, V. W	5	35	"	10	17
Krissinger, A. A	22	15	Add One	5	09
	30	18	"	5	08
	15	18	"	5	09
	11	21	"	5	08
	31	21	"	5	09
	25	25	"	5	08
	8	26	"	5	09
	11	26	"	5	08
	22	26	"	5	09
	29	26	"	5	08
	4	27	"	5	09
	7	27	"	5	08
	18	27	"	5	09
	22	27	"	5	08
	4	29	"	5	09
	52	29	"	5	08
	8	32	"	5	09
	30	32	"	5	08
	6	33	"	5	09
	18	33	"	5	08
	14	33	"	5	09
	16	33	"	5	08
	22	33	"	5	09
	26	33	"	5	08
	30	33	"	5	09
	6	34	"	5	08
	9	34	"	5	09
	12	34	"	5	08
	15	34	"	5	09
	17	34	"	5	08
	18	34	"	5	09
	25	34	"	5	08
	32	34	"	5	09
	2	35	"	5	08
	3	35	"	5	09
	5	35	"	5	08
	9	35	"	5	09
	18	35	"	5	08
	20	35	"	5	09
	28	35	"	5	08
	30	35	"	5	09
	18	37	"	5	08
	17	38	"	5	09
	26	38	"	5	08
	6	39	"	5	09
	10	39	"	5	[illegible]
	25	39	"	5	09
	24	40	"	5	08
	16	41	"	5	09
	1	42	"	5	08
	7	42	"	5	09
	21	42	"	5	08
	30	42	"	5	09
	2	43	"	5	08
	9	43	"	5	09
	14	43	"	5	08
	24	43	"	5	09
	4	44	"	5	08
	6	44	"	5	09
	31	44	"	5	08
	5	45	"	5	09
	8	45	"	5	08
	12	45	"	5	09
	13	45	"	5	08
	14	45	"	5	09
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	18	45	"	5	09
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	23	45	"	5	09
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	9	46	"	5	09
	30	46	"	5	08
	[illegible]	47	"	5	09
	16	47	"	5	08
	18	47	"	5	09
	25	47	"	5	08
	[illegible]	48	"	5	09
	5	48	"	5	09
	30	48	"	5	08
	10	54	"	10	17
	7	55	"	10	17
	[illegible]	55	"	10	17
	30	55	"	10	17
	29	58	"	10	17
	10	59	"	5	09
	17	59	"	5	08
	19	59	"	5	09
	5	28	"	5	08
	10	28	"	5	09
	20	28	"	5	08
Knight, D. E	3	29	"	10	17
Kyle, Wm T	32	36	"	10	17
	26	37	"	20	17
LaLande, A	25	55	"	10	17
Larkins, P	10	15	"	10	17
Leach, Ashley C	30	58	One	10	17
Lewis, Jas. E	1	35	"	10	17
Leble, J. C	18	43	"	10	17
	9	24	"	10	17
Link, L. M	[illegible]	36	"	10	17
Loftus, J. P	8	24	"	10	17
Lord, Mrs. A. M	6	36	"	10	17
Maceira, M. P	30	13	"	10	17
Maceey, Jno	A	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	3 00

TOWN OF RAMAH—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Maceey, Jno	4, 5, 6, 7, 10 to 17 inc, 19 to 22 inc, 25 to 32 inc,	12	One	210	88 60
	1 to 8 inc, 12 to 16 inc, 26 to 32 inc	18	"	125	3 28
Manning, Cornelia	15	37	"	10	17
Messler, L	15	22	"	10	17
	8	34	"	10	17
Miller, E. D	32	39	"	10	17
Moorehead, W. F	5	37	"	10	17
	13	54	"	10	17
	13	45	"	10	17
McDermit, B	29	27	"	10	17
McFarlan, W. K	2	26	"	20	17
McGuire, Peter	26	12	"	20	34
McLain, O. V	12	36	"	10	17
McMahon, P. P	21	33	"	10	17
Noyes, Les	19	22	"	10	17
Noble, Jno E	16	43	"	10	17
	[illegible]	56	"	10	17
	10	13	"	10	17
Older, Cassander	29	54	"	10	17
Pratt, Lewis	29	23	"	10	17
Rainsford, Zica	14	27	"	10	17
Reinkopf, A	2	13	"	10	17
Reeves, Walter A	29	27	"	10	17
Rhod, Frank	15 6	22	"	20	34
Roberts, C. M	18	46	"	10	17
Rump, Wm	20	49	"	10	17
Ruhrup, Wm	18	33	"	10	17
Sprake, Leona	25	18	"	10	17
Sage, Chas E	20	18	"	10	17
	13	22	"	10	17
	25 26	22	"	20	34
	13	29	"	10	17
	2	36	"	10	17
	23	46	"	10	17
	2	47	"	10	17
	34	54	"	10	17
Semple, Belle	7	59	"	10	17
	4	37	"	10	17
Stevens, Jno. B	3	27	"	10	17
Smithy, Robt. S	4	37	"	10	17
Saulenberg, G. F	9	37	"	10	17
	21	25	"	10	17
	2	38	"	10	17
	11	48	"	10	17
	[illegible]	28	"	10	17
Thompson, W. W	29 30	25	"	10	17
Wilkins, Jessie	12	25	"	10	17
	21	37	"	10	17
Wilson, M. J	8	59	"	10	17
Wood, W. W	3	12	"	10	17
	9	33	"	10	17
	26	16	"	10	17
	27	35	"	10	17
	17	45	"	10	17
	24	55	"	10	17
Woodruff, E. S	25	38	"	10	17
Unknown	27	3		10	17
	28	3		10	17
	15	4		10	17
	16	4		10	17
	17	4		10	17
	18	4		10	17
	19	4		10	17
	21	4		10	17
	28	24	One	10	17
	29	24	"	10	17
	[illegible]	26	"	10	17
	[illegible]	28	"	10	17
	32	29	"	10	17
	3	32	"	10	17
	2	34	"	10	17
	[illegible]	35	"	10	17
	5	37	"	10	17
	13	37	"	10	17
	4	38	"	10	17
	32	44	"	10	17
	[illegible]	45	"	10	17
	25	45	"	10	17
	[illegible]	46	"	10	17
	5	47	"	10	17
	14	48	"	10	17
	15	52	"	10	17
	14	52	"	10	17
	15	52	"	10	17
	15	55	"	10	17
	30	55	"	10	17
	31	55	"	10	17
	13	58	"	10	17
	14	58	"	10	17
	15	58	"	10	17

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Alexander, Sarah D	[illegible]	183		1275	35 70
Barton Geo. W	28, 29 & e 15 ft of 30	196		85	6 85
Bell, Katie	10	185		975	25 30
Carmichael, Daniel F	2	17		610	22 57
	3	35		10	37
Cassidy, James	16	148		650	19 20
Clark, J. D	18	254	Bott's 2d	575	20 91
Collins, Mrs. A. E	22	236	Bott's	50	1 40
Elliott, J. R	7	239	"	180	6 04
Gaaering, Emi	9	121		10	28
	2	146		10	28
	8	163		30	84
	17 to 20 inc	184		170	4 76
	27	185		300	8 40
	24	240		20	56
	3	183		250	7 00
	3	190		20	56
	5, 6, 7, 8	200		325	9 10
	32	240		20	56
	e ½ 12, 13, 14	232		15	42
Himebaugh, Nora	32	3	Sly's	25	70
Kesler, Anna	15, 3	22		870	24 36
Lapp, Jno. G	n 30 ft 1 2 3, s und ½ 10, a 11 & 12	110	Stump's Colorado City.	855	29 42
Lins, Frank P	20, 21	240		500	14 00
Mahany M. A. & wife	51	154	Love & Trimby	10	28
Martin, Mrs. Agnes	22	182	"	360	10 08
Moore, J. M	11, 12	151		125	4 50
McDonald, Belle	27	196		400	39 20
Rosenberg, Theodore	17, 18, 19, 20, 21	250		1750	50 00
Stoffe, L. R	13, 18, 14	221		230	7 44
Stump A vin	29, 30, 31, 32	110	Stump's	1560	54 30
	21, 22	120	"	140	3 92
	1 to 7	112	"	575	15 74
Tawes, Mrs. Alex	23	110	"	140	3 92
Tacott, E. Est	½ in 25	144		55	1 60
	½ in 5, 7	187		60	1 78
Wilkins, Jessie	5 6	254		100	2 80
Young, M. M	15, 16	168	Love & Trimby	155	4 34
Young, R. R	19	186		50	1 40
Unknown	e ½ 28	6	Sly's	15	42
	14	144	Drake's	35	98
	15	144	"	35	98
	13	144	"	35	98
	10	147		15	25
	8	150		15	42
	9	150		15	42
	24	156		50	1 40
	25	156		50	1 40
	½ of 25	12[illegible]		10	28
	7	14[illegible]		30	84
	30	14[illegible]		30	84
	12	143		80	2 24
	2	151		10	28
	10	151		10	28
	29	154		10	28
	7	155		50	1 40
	4	155		50	1 40
	14	156		125	3 50
	5	160		75	2 10
	27	163		40	1 12
	5	165		225	[illegible] 30
	27	168		90	2 52
	und ½ 4	227		10	28
	und ½ 8	22[illegible]		10	28
	14	22[illegible]		10	28

TOWN OF ROSWELL.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Armatage, H	9, 10	54	One	270	9 74
Burnham, Emily	3	53	One	25	58
Ericsson, L. A	3, 4	55	One	50	1 85
Fair, Cyrus	[illegible]	10		45	1 28
Merrill, W. H. D	[illegible]	7		690	23 84
Stein, C. A	5, 6	56	One	50	1 85
Steele, B. W	12 to 16	52	One	150	4 05
Wood, W. W	5, 6	55	One	50	1 85

TOWN OF SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE	TAX
Dietrich, L. E	31	4		8 70	31 43
Fitz, Christ	29 30	4		70	2 44
Unknown	6	4		40	82
	7	4		40	82

TOWN OF EASTON.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE	TAX
Gayford, Mrs. Mary	5, 6	4	Peabody's	65	91
Oakley, [illegible]	6, 7, 8 9, 10	2		400	5 60
Turner, E mer	16	1		250	4 36
	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6	3	Peabody's	60	84
	4 5, 6	2		30	42
Washa, Joe	9 to 16	5	One	180	2 52
	5	2	One	20	30
	12, [illegible]	2	One	60	54
	13 to 15	[illegible]	One	230	3 22
	All ex lots 8 & [illegible]	4	One	300	4 25
	1 to 10, 12, 13, 14	6	One	230	3 22
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	14
	15	[illegible]		10	14
	16	[illegible]		10	14
	12	[illegible]	Hudson's	10	14

TOWN OF FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD OR SUB	VALUE	TAX
Beiler, O E	27	6	One	135	3 70
Ellis, J. T	8	3	Add One	150	4 00
Magee, Chas	5	7	"	135	6 05
Pettsgrew, S C	22 23	6	"	725	15 50
	25	6	"	495	9 90
	19, 20	7	"	110	2 20
Seeba, Olson	4	[illegible]	"	25	50
White, D. J	27, 28, 29	2	"	1025	21 50
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	20
	2	[illegible]	"	10	20

TOWN OF WEST FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX
Asboy, Wm	6	[illegible]		160	4 20
Cook, Lucy P	9	[illegible]		135	2 70
House, S. G	3	2		444	55 54
Watson	5	[illegible]		25	50
Unknown	6	[illegible]		10	20

TOWN OF EAST COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Maggie	14, 15	20		200	6 16
Glancy, Nellie	29	21		50	1 40
Gesperson, Emma	6	20		50	1 40
Koch, Geo	22	21		350	9 80
McCabe, Mary	28	21		50	1 40

IN TOWN OF MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX
Arno, W.	3	4	Huberts	3600	82 [illegible]
Bryan, O. M	3	M		250	8 48
Cook, Rev. Chas. E	26		Cap Hill	80	2 7[illegible]
Hood, T. A	2	D			
	Pt	D			
	Beg nw cor of 2, run w along Rexton ave 47 ft, sly 278 ft to rear lot 1, ely to sw cor of lot 2, nly to beg			8075	274 78
Howell, Mrs. M. A	3	M		500	16 95
Huber & Enrich	[illegible]	3		100	3 39
Ingersoll & Cooper	13	23	Iron Sprgs	375	12 7[illegible]
Junkins, J. W	19½	A		600	2 34
Lyon, Mrs. Maria D	und ½ of 1, 2, e ½ of 3	3	Huberts	335	[illegible] 22
Manitou Land & Imp. Co	1	[illegible]	Fairview	10	18
	2	[illegible]		10	18
	3	[illegible]		10	18
	4	[illegible]		10	18
	5	[illegible]		10	18
	6	[illegible]		10	18
	7	[illegible]		10	18
	8	[illegible]		10	18
	9	[illegible]		10	18
	10	[illegible]		10	18
	11	[illegible]		10	18
	12	[illegible]		10	18
	13	[illegible]		10	18
	17	[illegible]		10	18
	18	[illegible]		10	18
	19	[illegible]		10	18
	20	[illegible]		10	18
	21	[illegible]		10	18
	22	[illegible]		10	18
	23	[illegible]		10	18
	24	[illegible]		10	18
	25	[illegible]		10	18
	26	[illegible]		10	18
	27	[illegible]		10	18
	28	[illegible]		10	18
	29	[illegible]		10	18
	30	[illegible]		10	18
	31	[illegible]		10	18
	32	[illegible]		10	18
	33	[illegible]		10	18
	34	[illegible]		10	18
	35	[illegible]		10	18
	36	[illegible]		10	18
	37	[illegible]		10	18
	38	[illegible]		10	18
	39	[illegible]		10	18
	40	[illegible]		10	18
	1	2		10	18
	2	2		360	7 [illegible]
	5	2		10	18
	6	2		10	18
	7	2		10	18

TOWN OF MANITOU—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Manitou Land & Imp Co.	8	2	Fairview	$10	$ 18
	9	2	"	10	18
	10	2	"	10	18
	11	2	"	10	18
	12	2	"	10	18
	13	2	"	10	18
	14	2	"	10	18
	15	2	"	10	18
	16	2	"	10	18
	17	2	"	10	18
	18	2	"	10	18
	19	2	"	10	18
	20	2	"	10	18
	21	2	"	10	18
	22	2	"	10	18
	23	2	"	10	18
	24	2	"	10	18
	25	2	"	10	18
	26	2	"	10	18
	27	2	"	10	18
	28	2	"	10	18
	29	2	"	10	18
	30	2	"	10	18
	31	2	"	10	18
	32	2	"	10	18
	33	2	"	10	18
	34	2	"	10	18
	35	2	"	10	18
	36	2	"	10	18
	37	2	"	10	18
	38	2	"	10	18
	39	2	"	10	18
	40	2	"	10	18
	1	5	"	10	18
	2	5	"	10	18
	3	5	"	10	18
	4	5	"	10	18
	5	5	"	10	18
	6	5	"	10	18
	7	5	"	10	18
	8	5	"	10	18
	9	5	"	10	18
	10	5	"	10	18
	11	5	"	10	18
	12	5	"	10	18
	13	5	"	10	18
	14	5	"	10	18
	15	5	"	10	18
	16	5	"	10	18
	17	5	"	10	18
	18	5	"	10	18
	19	5	"	10	18
	20	5	"	10	18
	21	5	"	10	18
	22	5	"	10	18
	23	5	"	10	18
	24	5	"	10	18
	25	5	"	10	18
	26	5	"	10	18
	27	5	"	10	18
	28	5	"	10	18
	29	5	"	10	18
	30	5	"	10	18
	31	5	"	10	18
	32	5	"	10	18
	33	5	"	10	18
	34	5	"	10	18
	35	5	"	10	18
	36	5	"	10	18
	37	5	"	10	18
	38	5	"	10	18
	39	5	"	10	18
	40	5	"	10	18
	1	6	"	10	18
	2	6	"	10	18
	3	6	"	10	18
	4	6	"	10	18
	5	6	"	10	18
	6	6	"	10	18
	7	6	"	10	18
	8	6	"	10	18
	9	6	"	10	18
	10	6	"	10	18
	11	6	"	10	18
	12	6	"	10	18
	13	6	"	10	18
	14	6	"	10	18
	15	6	"	10	18
	16	6	"	10	18
	17	6	"	10	18
	18	6	"	10	18
	19	6	"	10	18
	20	6	"	10	18
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	22	6	"	10	18
	23	6	"	10	18
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	25	6	"	10	18
	26	6	"	10	18
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	28	6	"	10	18
	29	6	"	10	18
	30	6	"	10	18
	31	6	"	10	18
	32	6	"	10	18
	33	6	"	10	18
	34	6	"	10	18
	35	6	"	10	18
	36	6	"	10	18
	37	6	"	10	18
	38	6	"	10	18
	39	6	"	10	18
	40	6	"	10	18
	1	7	"	10	18
	2	7	"	10	18
	3	7	"	10	18
	4	7	"	10	18
	5	7	"	10	18
	6	7	"	10	18
	7	7	"	10	18
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	9	7	"	10	18
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	15	7	"	10	18
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	17	7	"	10	18
	18	7	"	10	18
	19	7	"	10	18
	20	7	"	10	18
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	22	7	"	10	18
	23	7	"	10	18
	24	7	"	10	18
	25	7	"	10	18
	26	7	"	10	18
	27	7	"	10	18
	28	7	"	10	18
	29	7	"	10	18
	30	7	"	10	18
	31	7	"	10	18
	32	7	"	10	18
	33	7	"	10	18
	34	7	"	10	18
	35	7	"	10	18
	36	7	"	10	18
	37	7	"	10	18
	38	7	"	10	18
	39	7	"	10	18
	40	7	"	10	18
	1	8	"	10	18
	2	8	"	10	18
	3	8	"	10	18
	4	8	"	10	18
	5	8	"	10	18
	6	8	"	10	18
	7	8	"	10	18
	8	8	"	10	18
	9	8	"	10	18
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	14	8	"	10	18
	15	8	"	10	18
	16	8	"	10	18
	17	8	"	10	18
	18	8	"	10	18
	19	8	"	10	18
	20	8	"	10	18
	21	8	"	10	18
	22	8	"	10	18
	23	8	"	10	18
	24	8	"	10	18
	25	8	"	10	18
	26	8	"	10	18
	27	8	"	10	18
	28	8	"	10	18
	29	8	"	10	18
	30	8	"	10	18
	31	8	"	10	18
	32	8	"	10	18

TOWN OF MANITOU—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Manitou Land & Imp. Co.	32	8	Fairview	10	18
	33	8	"	10	18
	34	8	"	10	18
	35	8	"	10	18
	36	8	"	10	18
	37	8	"	10	18
	38	8	"	10	18
	39	8	"	10	18
	40	8	"	10	18
	1	9	"	10	18
	2	9	"	10	18
	3	9	"	10	18
	4	9	"	10	18
	5	9	"	10	18
	6	9	"	10	18
	7	9	"	10	18
	8	9	"	10	18
	9	9	"	10	18
	10	9	"	10	18
	11	9	"	10	18
	12	9	"	10	18
	13	9	"	10	18
	14	9	"	10	18
	15	9	"	10	18
	16	9	"	10	18
	17	9	"	10	18
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	36	9	"	10	18
	37	9	"	10	18
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	28	10	"	10	18
	29	10	"	10	18
	30	10	"	10	18
	31	10	"	10	18
	32	10	"		
	4	12	"	10	18
	5	12	"	10	18
	6	12	"	10	18
	7	12	"	10	18
	8	12	"	10	18
	9	12	"	10	18
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	2	13	"	10	18
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	6	13	"	10	18
	7	13	"	10	18
	8	13	"	10	18
	9	13	"	10	18
	10	13	"	10	18
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	37	13	"	10	18
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	39	13	"	10	18
	40	13	"	10	18
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	17	14	"	10	18
	18	14	"	10	18
	19	14	"	10	18
	20	14	"	10	18
	21	14	"	10	18

TOWN OF MANITOU—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Manitou Land & Imp Co.	22	14	Fairview	10	18
	23	14	"	10	18
	24	14	"	10	18
	25	14	"	10	18
	26	14	"	10	18
	27	14	"	10	18
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	37	14	"	10	18
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	39	14	"	10	18
	40	14	"	10	18
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	39	15	"	10	18
	40	15	"	10	18
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	23	16	"	10	18
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	25	16	"	10	18
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	29	18	"	10	18

TAX SALE NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale, at the Office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, on the

23d Day of June, 1890,

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in said County, on which the Taxes for the year of 1889 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said Taxes, Interest and Penalties, to-wit.

LANDS.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	ACRES	VALUE	TAX.
Brainerd, C. E.	n ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	1	1	64	160	625	48 00
Barnett, S. A.	n ½ ne qr	2	11	64			
	sw sw qr	15	11	64			
	nw nw qr	22	11	64	160	[illegible]30	6 82
Bartels, Miss Mary E.	se qr	18	12	71	160	250	4 25
Brant, H. C.	w ½ nw qr, ne nw qr nw ne qr	23	13	65	160	250	6 60
Bartlett, C. A.	e ½ se qr		13	71			
	e ½ ne qr	14	13	71	160	275	5 50
Baird, Geo E.	se sw qr	24	2	64			
	e ½ nw qr, sw ne qr	25	12	64	160	350	6 00
Benedict, E A.	n ½ se qr, sw se qr	20	11	67			
	nw ne qr	29	11	67	60	560	9 64
Beers, Robt.	nw nw qr, e ½ nw qr, n ½ ne qr	18	13	69	200		
	sw qr	12	13	69	60		
	n ½ ne qr, sw ne qr, sw nw qr, nw sw qr	14	13	69	200		
	n ½ se qr, s ½ sw qr	15	13	69	130		
	w ½ nw qr	22	13	69	80	1770	38 63
Carmack, Jane	n ½ ne qr sw ne qr	6	11	66	120	575	1 84
Calaway, Chauncey	sw sw qr, se sw qr	4	13	66	80		
	ne ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	8	13	66	120		
	n ½, n ½ sw qr	6	13	66	400		
	n ½ nw qr	10	13	66	80	1520	41 08
Chandler, Moses	n ½ ne qr, ne nw qr	10	1	67			
	se sw qr	3	1	67	160	2300	28 60
Clark, Georgia	se qr	30	1	66	160	520	8 48
Clark & Preston	s ½ sw qr	2	6	66			
	n ½ nw qr, s ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	1	16	66	520	1700	39 60
Coon, W. S.	sw qr	6	12	64	160	250	6 50
Cole, James	se ne qr, n ½ ne qr, ne nw qr, w ½ nw qr	4	11	64	240.50	800	12 20
Colhoque, Chas P.	w ½ nw qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr	2	7	67	160	1715	31 30
Cook, B. S.	sw nw qr, e ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	2	12	66	203	1070	18 15
Colorado Stone Co.	beg at pt 852 ft n of sw cor of se ne qr	10	14	67			
	run e 317 ft to a pt about 20 ft n of point of rocks between the two canons s 21° 56' e 995 10 ft to se cr se nw qr	10	14	67			
	thence n 852 ft to beg.				9	1835	54 18
Davis, Mathew	se ne qr, ne se qr	8	11	69			
	w ½ sw qr	9	11	69	320	200	4 80
Dolman, Dennis	n ½ qr	10	6	66	160	700	8 40
Dyer, Eva	sw qr	21	11	65	160		
	se qr	20	1	65	160	1165	19 65
Dyer, S. J.	e ½ se qr, se ne qr, sw se qr	2	1	65	60	1230	32 [illegible]
Elliott, N. V.	se sw qr	17	12	69			
	e ½ nw qr, ne sw qr	20	2	69	60	355	7 54
Faestre, [illegible]	s ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr, se sw qr	7	14	70	160	1280	15 36
Farley, D. B. & C. W.	w ½ se qr	18	14	64			
	n ½ ne	19	14	64	160	600	9 90
Farnsworth, Margaret	e ½ se, sw se qr, se sw, w ½ sw qr	14	12	69	240		
	n ½ nw qr	23	12	69	80	1200	22 80
Fuller, G. G.	und ½ w ½ sw qr	35	13	67	40	100	1 79
Garberick, C.	s ½ sw qr, sw se qr	12	17	67			
	nw ne qr	3	17	67	160	450	1 87
Gandolfo, Mrs. Francis M.	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	26	13	67	160		
	e ½ se qr	35	13	67	80		
	ne qr	2	14	67	160	1640	43 8[illegible]
Gandolfo, Adelia J.	ne qr	35	13	67	160	355	9 62
Gateley, J. E.	e ½ nw qr, w ½ ne qr, less 10 acres to D. T. G.	33	11	64	150	765	11 7[illegible]
Garstin, Norman	e ½ ne qr	1	12	69			
	lot 6 and w ½ 7	6	12	68	145	375	12 88
Glew & Drayton	sw ne qr	7	11	65	40	585	10 48
Gilstrap, Effie	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr	7	13	69			
	ne ne qr	12	13	70	160	350	5 30
Gutshall, S. P.	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr	3	11	65			
	ne ne ne qr	4	11	65	170		
	w ½, w ½ ne qr, w ½ se qr	15	11	65			
	s ½ se qr, s ½ sw qr	1	11	65	640		
	s ½ nw qr, nw sw qr	12	11	66	120	7775	105 95
Hasse, W. W.	se nw qr, ne sw qr, w ½ se qr	13	12	71	160	385	5 70
Hayes, Castella	ne qr	5	16	66	160	250	4 50
Haver, Edwin B.	ne ne qr	1	14	65	40	50	1 00
Hall, [illegible]	w ½ sw qr, se sw qr, sw se qr	28	16	65	160		
	s ½ ne qr, s ½	29	16	65	400		
	se qr	30	16	65	160		
	w ½ ne qr, se ne qr	31	16	65	120		
	ne qr, s ½ nw qr, ne se qr	32	16	65	280		
	n ½ nw qr, nw ne	33	16	65	120		
	ne ne	34	16	65			
	nw nw qr	35	16	65	[illegible]	5200	[illegible]
Harrison, Anthony	n ½ ne qr	33	11	63			
	s ½ se qr	26	11	63	160	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haw, E.	n ½	2	11	65	320		
	se qr	1	14	64	160	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard & Agard	und ½ int w ½ se qr, se sw qr, ne se qr	26	12	69	[illegible]	250	[illegible]
Holt, Cap. E. I.	sw se qr	23	17	65			
	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr	26	17	65	160		
	ne sw qr, sw nw qr, ne ne qr	26	17	65	120	735	10 7[illegible]
Hober, M. M.	e ½ nw qr, e ½ sw qr	8	15	64	160	200	7 22
Hogue, Mrs. Margaret	e ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	33	15	70	160	250	4 50
Holmes, Charlotte M.	w ½ se qr	35	13	67	80	480	15 04
Hobbs, Mrs. Clara	s ½ se qr	15	11	64			
	w ½ sw qr	14	11	64	160	300	4 50
Huggins, Ed.	w ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	1	12	69	136.15	350	7 35
Hudson, S. M.	se sw qr	5	11	64			
	e ½ nw qr, ne sw qr	7	11	64	160	1475	21 35
Humphrey, R. G.	sw qr	1	11	70	160	250	4 75
Jameson, Sue E.	w ½ ne qr, ne ne qr	4	11	65	120	450	5 40
Jameyson, C.	ne qr	13	11	67	160		
	sw nw qr, w qr se nw qr, s qr nw nw qr	8	11	66	60	1430	28 36
Jemison, J. G.	e ½ ne qr, ne se qr	2	12	69	120		
	sw nw qr	1	12	69	40	375	7 14
[illegible]son, C. F. (trustee)	s ½ se qr, balance Peyton	6	12	63	26.15	30	
	n ½ ne qr		12	63	55.[illegible]	70	[illegible]
Jones, Jno.	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr, sw ne qr	25	11	67	160	250	5 00
Jones, James M.	nw sw	19	11	68			
	n ½ se qr, sw se qr	24	11	70	160	270	9 04
Kerr, Prof. J. E.	n ½ ne qr	20	13	66			
	se se qr, w ½ se qr, nw ne qr	17	13	66	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr, nw qr	21	13	66	280	[illegible]	[illegible]
	ne qr	20	13	66	160	256	5 15

LANDS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	ACRES	VALUE	TAX.
Lacy, Jno.	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	24	12	69	80	520	12 44
Liedeke, E. C.	s ½ se qr	13	12	72			
	n ½ nw qr	24	12	72	160	250	5 25
Long, Chas.	s ½ sw qr, nw sw qr	25	15	66			
	ne se qr	26	15	66	160	250	4 00
Mary and Ld & Cattle Co.	sw se qr	25	12	66	40	30	1 02
Mackey, Jno.	pt ne sw, lying s and e of C. K & N. R. R.	1	11	61	3	10	37
Marshall, Sam.	e ½ ne qr, sw ne qr	35	13	64	120	300	6 10
Merwine, Chas. W.	w ½ nw qr, se nw qr, se ne qr	2	11	63	160	400	5 80
Montregon, Bone o.	s ½ se, e ½ sw qr	25	11	64	160	590	14 95
Moody, W. A.	se sw qr	28	11	67	40	220	5 20
	und ½ ne sw qr, n ½ se qr	30	11	67			
	und ½ nw sw qr	29	11	67	80	160	3 30
Morton, Henry	pt sw se qr	3	14	67			
	pt nw ne qr	10	14	67			
	pt e ½ nw qr, less 5 acres to Colorado Stone Co.	10	14	67	65.33	650	16 20
Mumford, J. W.	w ½ sw qr	20	11	63			
	e ½ se qr	19	11	63	160	400	5 80
McAlroy, Alice P.	se nw qr, s ½ ne qr	12	12	67			
	sw nw qr	12	12	67	160	290	3 48
McKenzie, Jno. E.	e ½ se qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr	24	11	64	160	250	3 50
McNew, Ellen S.	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	22	13	67	160	275	7 45
Nance, Milo	w ½ se qr, se sw qr, sw ne qr	32	13	70	160	390	7 02
Nevins, Geo. O.	w ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	26	12	64	160	300	5 10
Oliver, R. S.	s ½ se qr	2	12	69			
	ne qr ne qr	1	12	69	120	435	22 59
Olds, Ellen	w ½ sw qr	5	11	65			
	e ½ ne qr	7	11	65			
	w ½ nw qr	5	11	65	240	480	5 98
Paul, Henry S.	und one-sixth following: w ½ nw qr, e ½ ne qr, s ½	19	13	26			
	w ½	20	53	66			
	nw sw qr, e ½ sw qr, se qr, n ½	30	13	66			
	n ½	31	13	66	283½	600	16 20
Patterson, Jno.	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	10	13	69			
	se sw qr, sw se qr	3	13	69	160	360	7 84
Peabody, Mrs. Abbie	e ½ nw qr, nw nw qr, w ½ ne qr	18	12	65	211.30	1075	17 00
Potter, Burke	ne qr	31	11	63	160	690	15 04
Reed, J. B.	e ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	27	11	64	160	550	7 70
Reece, [illegible] & Dorsey	pt sw nw qr, not platted	12	14	68	10	20	1 36
Rea, Love J.	pt s ½ nw qr	30	14	66	2	100	1 40
	Beg at pt on s line n ½ nw qr 1606 8-10 ft e of ¼ cor on w line said section, run s 87½ ft to [illegible] on s bank ditch, s 82° 15', w 410 ft, n 59° 45', w 154 ft to sw corner land deeded to C. E. Bacon, e along Bacon's s line 87 feet, n 63° 30', e along Bacon's se line 327 ft, n 136 ft to center the Cheyenne road e along center of road 50 ft to beg var 14° 30' e	30	14	66			
Roberts, F. P.	n ½ nw qr, nw ne qr	3	11	63	120	450	6 40
Sailor, W. F.	sw se qr	14	11	67	40	360	6 76
Saxton, Ralph	e ½ ne qr	31	11	66	80	300	7 00
Setzer, Y. V.	se qr	30	14	64	160	755	23 17
Smith, Walter E.	se ne qr, ne se qr	9	13	71			
	sw nw, nw sw qr	10	13	71	160	275	3 50
Stump, Alvin	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr	2	12	69	120	465	8 55
Sykes, Wm.	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	11	11	64	160	690	9 28
Taggert, Miss Mary	sw qr	21	13	65	160	325	7 15
Talcott, L. (est of)	nw sw qr, one fourth int	5	13	68	10	20	44
Templeton, A. J.	se qr	11	12	69	160	1230	23 37
Terry, C.	w ½ nw qr, w ½ sw qr	9	17	67	160	1090	18 84
Tipton, J. W.	nw qr, w ½ ne qr	5	11	64			
	ne qr, e ½ nw qr	8	11	64	480	1845	28 83
Tipton, Martha V.	sw qr	5	11	64			
	e ½ se qr	6	11	64	320	400	5 60
	e ½ ne qr	7	11	64			
Tucker, Wm E.	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr	32	17	33	160	1380	20 32
Vandenburg, Isaac	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	33	11	64	160		
	n ½ nw qr, sw nw qr, nw sw qr	4	12	64	160	1700	24 80
Vowles, J. D.	pt of 70 acres of e ½ nw qr	23	14	67	5	125	3 30
Wagner, Wm	se qr	24	12	67	160	225	2 70
Watson, Mary A.	se ne qr, ne se qr	12	15	71			
	sw nw qr, nw sw qr	7	15	70	160		
	w ½ sw qr	19	15	70		1315	13 78
	n ½ se qr	24	15	71	160		
Watson, Henry A.	ne qr	1	15	71	160		
	w ½ sw qr, ne sw qr	31	14	70		2700	32 40
	nw nw qr	6	15	70	160		
Walker, E. R.	e ½ ne qr	34	11	64			
	w ½ nw qr	35	12	64	160	1420	20 88
Westfall, Joe	Part e ½ sw qr, pt w ½ se qr	28	11	64	90	600	9 00
Weitbrie, R. F.	w ½ ne ne qr	12	14	37	120	2000	57 20
	s ½ sw sw qr	6	14	66	20	1000	33 60
Workman, David	w ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	2	12	69	154½	285	6 42
Wood, S. N.	Part nw nw sw qr	8	14	65			
	Beg 92 ft n of sw cor said tract runs s 50 ft e 248 ft n 50 ft w 248 ft to beg.					640	21 25
Unknown	se nw qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	nw ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	sw ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	se ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	sw nw qr	16	15	66	40	50	70
	s ½ sw sw qr	17	12	64	20	25	35
	sw se sw qr	17	12	64	10	15	21
	und ½ sw sw qr	32	11	66	20	40	68
	sw se qr	14	15	66	40	75	1 35
	n 10 acres m or l of ne nw qr	5	11	67	10	50	1 65
	pt nw nw qr lying n & w of D & G R'y	4	11	67		25	58
	se ne qr	11	13	67	40	75	1 05
	sw ne qr	11	13	67	40	75	1 05
	nw se qr	11	13	67	40	75	1 05
	sw se qr	11	13	67	40	75	1 05
Wheeler, J. E.	w ½ se qr	6	11	64			
	w ½ ne qr	7	11	64	160	[illegible]	5 6[illegible]
Wicks, L. T.	pt n ½ nw qr	29	14	66			
	Beg 975 ft e of ¼ cor on w side nw qr 36 [illegible] run e 196 ft, n 156 ft, w 100 ft, s 156 ft to beg.					[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilcox, J. A.	e ½ se qr, nw se qr, se ne qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilcox, Blon	w ½ se qr, ne se qr	12	13	71			
	ne ne qr	[illegible]	13	71	146	445	9 90
Williams, Mrs. M. A.	ne qr	1	11	67	171	1515	16 73
Wilson, Levi B.	nw qr	6	11	46	160	1350	17 56
Wilson, Wm. P.	n ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	26	14	67	160	265	3 50
Wilson, W. E. & J. C.	ne qr se qr, n ½ nw qr, sw nw qr, nw sw qr	5	12	65	440		
	w ½ nw qr, se nw qr, sw ne qr, ne sw qr	2	14	65	200	2540	40 48
	ne nw qr, nw ne qr, s ½ sw qr	35	13	65	120		
	s ½ se qr	36	13	65	80		

COLORADO SPRINGS FOR YEAR 1887.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Batcher, Jno. W.	1, 10	304		150	5 25
" "	8		Ensign's	500	17 25
" "	3	2 5		500	17 25
Loomis, Mrs. A. M.	14	42		1450	24 15
Lowne, E. C.	24	304		150	3 15
Zweig, Jno.	8	353		100	3 45

TAX SALE NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale, at the Office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, on the

16th Day of June, 1890,

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in said County, on which the Taxes for the year of 1889 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said Taxes, Interest and Penalties, to-wit:

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Brenner, Mary A.	11	33	[illegible]	1425	25 78
Buchanan, J. R.	4 and 5	42		20	7[illegible]
Colo. Hotel and Sanitarium company	18 to 25 incl	53		1750	64 7[illegible]
Munger, Sarah J.	5, 62	D	Amended Plat	1190	44 08
Palmer Lake Town Co.	27 to 31	D		100	3 70
	5 to 10	33		675	24 43
	4 to 7	6		60	2 22
	7 to 1[illegible]	9		65	2 76
	Blks 27 to 55 inc			14500	536 50
Palmer, G. W.	10	43		340	13 58
Saxton, Ralph	15 [illegible]	45		50	1 78
Underwood, Mrs. M.	11 [illegible]	38		290	10 73
Wright, Eli & Co.	n ½ [illegible] 2 and 3	48		40	1 35
Wood, Lizzie G.	8 9	48		40	1 48
Unknown	1	44		15	55
	2	44		15	56
	8	45		15	55
	9	45		15	56
	10	45		15	55
	31	53		15	56
	32	53		15	55
	33	53		15	56
	21	29	Amended Plat	75	2 77
	30	29		75	2 78
	17	30		15	55
	18	30		15	56
	19	30		15	55
	20	30		15	56
	25	32		15	55
	43	32		15	55
	45	38		15	56
	3	38		15	55
	4	38		15	56
	5	38		15	55
	6	38		15	56
	7	38		15	55
	8	38		15	56
	3	C		15	55
	4	C		15	56
	1	D		15	55
	2	D		15	56
	3	D		15	55
	4	D		15	56
	5	D		15	55
	6	D		15	56
	7	D		15	55
	8	D		15	56
	9	D		15	55
	10	D		15	56
	11	D		15	55
	12	D		15	56
	13	D		15	55
	14	D		15	55
	15	D		15	56
	16	D		15	55
	32	D		15	56
	33	D		15	55
	34	D		15	56
	35	D		15	55
	36	D		15	56
	37	D		15	55
	5	19	E. P. Lake	15	56

TOWN OF CALVERT HEIGHTS.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX.
Ross, J. G.	37	1		30	84
Unknown	16	1		25	70
	17	1		25	70
	27	1		30	84
	28	1		30	84
	21	2		30	84
	22	2		30	84
	23	2		30	84
	21	3		25	70
	22	3		25	70
	23	3		25	70
	24	3		30	84
	25	3		20	56
	26	3		15	42
	27	3		15	42
	28	3		15	42
	36	[illegible]		15	42
	4	5		15	42
	15	5		15	42
	18	5		15	42
	21	5		15	42
	22	6		15	42
	22	6		15	42
	23	6		15	42
	[illegible]	[illegible]		25	70
	7	[illegible]		15	42
	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	[illegible]
	12	[illegible]		15	[illegible]
	15	[illegible]		15	[illegible]
	16	[illegible]		15	[illegible]
	17	[illegible]		10	28
	16	[illegible]		10	28
	17	[illegible]		10	28
	18	[illegible]		10	28
	3	[illegible]		10	28
	4	12		10	28
	47	12		10	28
	1	13		10	28
	2	13		10	28
	3	13		10	28
	4	13		10	28
	5	14		10	28
	6	14		10	28
	1	15		10	28
	2	15		10	28
	3	15		10	28
	4	15		10	28

TOWN OF [illegible].

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	1	[illegible]		75	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]		75	[illegible]

TOWN OF MINNEHAHA.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Reece Thomas, [illegible] & Lorsey	1 to 10 inc.	1		$300	$3 27
	1 to 10 inc.	2		200	3 58
Unknown	26	3		10	18

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Aster, Wm. F.	16	33	Reed's	$15	$ 27
Arenstine, Julius	2	38	"	15	27
	10	17	"	15	27
Alexander, Jas. G.	4 5	14	"	30	45
Alexander, Hugh	15	17	"	10	18
	2	27	"	10	18
Bailey, S. W.	24	13	"	15	27
Beck, Lida	9	9	"	15	27
Bickford, D. S.	8	33	"	15	27
Bohmer, Henry	[illegible]	2	"	10	18
	8	30	"	10	18
	4	15	"	15	27
Bowman, J. F.	1 2 3	4	Reed's 2nd	35	63
Brown, Ella	13	4	Reed's	15	27
Butcher, James N.	9	[illegible]	"	15	26
Campezzla, Bernard	6	23	"	[illegible]	18
	8	[illegible]	"	15	27
Clay, M.	4	7	"	25	2 [illegible]3
	3	40	"	25	2 63
Clark, Gideon E.	10	3	"	15	27
	7		"	15	27
Dameron, Margaret A.	12 13	12	Reed's 2nd	25	45
Davis, S. E.	2	40	Reed's	15	27
Derrica, David	22	4	"	15	27
Erdman, O. A.	10	16	"	30	54
Fredricks, M.	12	10	Reed's 2nd	15	27
Forrester, Jessie G.	[illegible]		Reed's	15	27
Geitman, Mary A.	10	30	"	10	18
	12	37	"	15	27
	14	39	"	15	27
Grove, C. B.	19	23	"	15	27
Grosarentz, Eliza B.	22 23 24	9	"	180	3 24
	12	10	"	10	18
	17	10	"	10	18
	18	17	"	10	18
	23	14	"	10	18
	19	14	"	10	18
	20	27	"	10	18
	18	29	"	10	18
	7	37	"	10	18
	4	38	"	10	18
	4	39	"	10	8
	4 5 6	[illegible]	"	730	13 14
	2	4	"	10	18
	12	6	"	10	18
	22	30	"	10	18
Page, Walter W.	20	38	"	15	27
Harness, Peter	6	13	Santa Fe	300	6 70
Hastings, Lyndon A.	10	33	Reeds	5	09
Hay, Jno.	2	12	"	10	18
H[illegible], Mrs. Herman	13	5	"	15	27
	7	29	"	10	18
	24	30	"	10	18
Howe, Ada Gordon	2	9	"	15	27
Howe, Lida Gordon	7	9	"	15	27
Hoover, Jno.	[illegible]	4	"	15	27
Hoover, Jasper	15	27	"	15	27
	15	3	Reeds 2nd	15	27
Johnson, Lizzie	2	10	Reeds	15	27
	2	17	"	15	27
Kreiser, Chas.	8	38	"	15	27
Martensmeyer, Franz	1	22	"	15	27
Martin, Wm.	10	19	Reeds 2nd	10	18
	[illegible]	20	"	10	18
Mitchell, M. E.	19	13	Reeds	15	27
Mitchell, Mrs. M.	4	2	Hutchins	15	27
McCarthy, A. C.	16	27	Reeds	15	27
McCarthy, Delia A.	12	20	"	10	18
	8	30	"	15	27
Newby, W. C.	8	4		25	45
Nisbit, Alexander	4	5	Reeds	10	18
	2	39	"	15	27
Ocker, C. S.	19	27	"	15	27
	12	31	"	5	09
O'Brien, M. T.	15	22	"	25	45
Peck, Lida	10	7	"	15	27
	9	14	"	15	27
Ricker, J.	12	7	"	20	36
Rice, Jno. F.	6	24	"	10	18
	1 2 3 4	24	"	60	1 38
Strauman, W. J.	22	37	"	15	27
Shane, Belle	2	35	"	15	27
Socha, Jno.	6	21	"	15	27
	8	46	"	15	27
Stout, Mary L.	10	20	"	20	36
	20	5	"	5	09
Stout, Wm. E.	2	12	"	15	27
Stone, Jno. F.	22	7	"	15	27
Thaenner, L.	5 6	25	"	20	36
Terrell, A. E.	13 14 15	5		400	7 20
	8	2		45	70
	8	15		15	27
Tobitts, C. F.	7 8	17	Reeds	30	53
Vaitz, E. C.	3	12	Hutchins	20	36
Van Nortwick, Eliza	9	7	Reeds	15	27
	15 16	30	"	20	36
Van Nortwick, G. W.	8	21	"	15	27
Vela, Martha E. A.	13	30	"	15	27
Walter, Jno.	8	12	"	15	27
Weir, E. A.	4	17	Reeds 2nd	10	18
Whitescarver, B. F.	7 8 9	100	N. Fountain	130	4 58
Williams, Sophia	22	58	Reeds	15	27
Yost, Anton	13	9	"	15	27
	15	14	"	15	27
	11 12	17	"	35	63
Unknown	[illegible]	3		20	36
	2	11	Hutchins	15	27
	17	11	"	15	27
	18	[illegible]		15	27
	2	12	Santa Fe	20	36
	8	12	"	20	36
	10	101	N. Fountain	[illegible]	18
	[illegible]	101	"	[illegible]	18
	12	101	"	10	18
	7	2	Reeds	15	27
	24	12	"	15	27
	[illegible]	14	"	15	27
	12	15	"	15	27
	8	16	"	15	27
	3	18	"	15	27
	16	22	"	15	27
	15	33	"	15	27
	13	35	"	15	27
	7	40	"	15	27
	8	43	"	15	27
	5	45	"	15	27
	[illegible]	2	Reeds 2nd	15	27
	2	2	"	15	27
	3	2	"	15	27
	4	2	"	15	27
	5	2	"	15	27
	3	2	"	15	27
	7	2	"	15	27
	8	2	"	15	27
	9	2	"	15	27
	10	2	"	15	27
	[illegible]	2	"	15	27
	12	2	"	15	27
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	15	27
	17	5	"	15	27
	10	[illegible]	"	25	27
	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	[illegible]
	12	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	15	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	23	[illegible]	Reed	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF FALCON.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Appleby, Henry	22	14		[illegible]	44
Aldridge, Washington	1, 2	19		40	88
Charman, C. E.	24	14		20	44
Cougaman, S. B.	19	22		10	22
Collins, Eugene S.	32	12		10	22
Dugan, Edward	12, 13	23		20	44
Duffy, Wm.	6, [illegible]	[illegible]		40	88
Gates, Geo. M.	22	13		20	44
Grosarentz, Eliza B.	17	12		25	55
	7	[illegible]		25	55
Gutzkow, Henry T.	3, 4	13		30	66
Harper, C. S.	14, 15	9		20	44
Heelan, Thos.	30, 31	13		40	88
Henderson, Mrs. M. A.	12, 13, 14	20		2 60	5 72
LeBarron, W. E.	29	[illegible]		20	44
Lewis, Jas. E.	28	2		10	22
Lynn, J. M.	17	8		40	74
McGahey, J. G.	10	10		20	44
Osborn, A.	6	[illegible]		10	22
Osgood, C. V.	e ½ 30 &c., 32	[illegible]		30	66
Prevot, Pierre	4, 5, 6	[illegible]		60	32
Peebles, J. F.	19, 20	12		40	88
Pierce A. & E. Rust	4	27		10	22
Shaw, Wm. E.	2	12		20	44
VanVleet, E. F.	9, 10	23		20	44
VanVleet, C. V.	14, 15	10		40	88
Walls, James	10	20		10	22
Woodward, C. F.	18	12		20	44
Unknown	5	[illegible]		20	44
	6	[illegible]		20	44
	15	1		20	44
	16	[illegible]		20	44
	22	1		20	44
	25	1		20	44
	33	1		20	44
	4	2		20	44
	8	2		20	44
	4	3		20	44
	10	3		20	44
	24	3		20	44
	25	3		20	44
	26	3		20	44
	2	4		20	44
	12	4		20	44
	20	4		20	44
	[illegible]	5		20	44
	2	5		20	44
	4	5		20	44
	25	5		20	44
	26	5		20	44
	3	3		20	44
	4	6		20	44
	29	6		20	44
	32	6		20	44
	17	7		20	44
	6	[illegible]		20	44
	7	[illegible]		20	44
	8	[illegible]		20	44
	18	[illegible]		20	44
	8	[illegible]		20	44
	5	12		20	44
	8	12		20	44
	9	12		20	44
	14	12		20	44
	23	12		20	44
	27	12		20	44
	[illegible]	13		20	44
	23	13		20	44
	24	13		20	44
	28	13		20	44
	29	13		20	44
	32	13		20	44
	33	[illegible]		20	44
	4	14		20	44
	15	14		20	44
	16	14		20	44
	15	15		20	44
	16	15		20	44
	19	17		20	44
	18	18		20	44
	[illegible]	20		20	44
	2	20		20	44
	8	20		20	44
	4	20		20	44
	5	20		25	44
	6	20		20	44
	7	20		20	44
	20	22		20	44
	2	22		20	44
	[illegible]	23		20	44
	4	25		20	44
	2	27		20	44
	3	27		20	44
	4	27		20	44
	5	27		20	44
	25	27		20	44
	26	27		20	44

TOWN OF GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Campbell, Edwin C.	15	6		$ 25	$ 55
Clark, Mrs. L. M.	5	15	One	25	55
French, V.	35	17	Two	35	57
Curry, R. B.	10	12	One	25	55
Drake, [illegible]	11	12	One	25	55
Estes, Emma B.	10, 11, 12	[illegible]		75	1 65
Fay, Jno.	17	5		25	55
Fer[illegible], Jno.	8	12	One	25	55
Merrill, W. E. D.	13	5		20	45
	13	5		25	55
Montgomery, Robina D.	3 4	9	One	50	1 10
Thompson, J. A.	25	2		25	55
Thompson, A.	8	8	One	25	55
Waiting, A. B.	[illegible]	14	One	25	55

TOWN OF MANITOU PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Johnson, James	9	[illegible]	Green's	$ 25	$3 75
Sharp, J. S.	7, 8	[illegible]	"	170	4 74
White, Sarah	8	8	"	20	40
Unknown	[illegible]	7		10	22
	12	7		10	22
	15	7		10	22
	19	7		10	22
	[illegible]	8	Green's	10	22
	4	10	Steffa's	10	22
	5	10	"	10	22
	6	10	"	10	22
	6	[illegible]	"	10	22
	7	[illegible]	"	10	22
	8	[illegible]	"	10	22
	9	[illegible]	"	10	22
	10	[illegible]	"	10	22
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	22
	12	[illegible]	"	10	22
	13	[illegible]	"	10	22
	14	[illegible]	"	10	22

TOWN OF GRAND VIEW.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	26	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF GLEN PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Aiken, W. W.	20	2		$ 25	$ 93
Banks, Horace	4	20		25	93
Blake & Gilmore	26	35		25	93
Booth, N. B.	10	10		25	93
Carmichael, D. F.	2	17		610	22 57
	3	35		10	37
Corey, Dr. J. B.	[illegible]	32		15	55
Colorado College	4	59		25	93
Fernow, B. E.	12 13	22		30	[illegible]
Gardner, A.	27	32		25	92
Gregg, Mrs. Mary N.	33	35		25	93
Guire, Josiah	12	29		20	74
Horn, T. G.	7	7		15	55
Hooper, L. K.	10	24		25	93
Hooper, L. K.	30	24		25	92
Hughes, F. P.	2	27		40	1 48
Lee, Chas.	18	9		520	19 24
Lord, Mrs. F. S.	7	[illegible]		20	74
Morris, C. E.	14	23		25	93
Moore, J. D.	2	13		25	93
Murphy, J. M.	8	12		15	55
	4	12		15	55
	5	28		15	55
	34	28		10	37
	9	[illegible]		15	56
	5	13		15	56
Rogers, D. E.	26	32		20	74
Standisch, [illegible]	10	10		15	55
Waters, F. A.	6	10		20	74
Wilson, J. C.	13	25		15	55
	24	32		10	37
Unknown	10	[illegible]		15	55
	1	[illegible]		15	56
	24	[illegible]		15	56
	3	23		15	55
	8	35		15	55
	8	40		15	56
	16	[illegible]		15	55
	32	[illegible]		15	56
	33	[illegible]		15	55
	6	[illegible]		15	55
	23	[illegible]		15	56

TOWN OF LA VERGNE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Graskwitz, Eliza B.	[illegible]	E		50	1 40
Kelley, Mrs. A. W.	14	D		50	1 40
Vowles, J. D.	4	C		100	2 80
Unknown	6	A		100	2 80
	15	A		50	1 40
	3	B		100	2 80
	5	B		100	2 80
	9	B		100	2 80
	[illegible]	B		100	2 80
	18	B		50	1 40
	25	B		50	1 40
	28	B		50	1 40
	29	B		50	1 40
	9	C		100	2 80
	17	C		50	1 40
	20	C		50	1 40
	22	C		50	1 40
	28	C		50	1 40
	29	C		50	1 40
	19	D		30	84
	25	D		30	84
	[illegible]	E		50	1 40
	10	E		50	1 40
	22	E		30	84
	23	E		30	84
	26	E		30	84
	5	F		30	84
	7	F		30	84

TOWN OF CASCADE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barnes, [illegible]	9, 10	[illegible]	Two	45	99
Cascade Town Imp'r Co.	25	24	One	10	22
	6 7	[illegible]	One	20	44
	20, 21	24	One	20	44
	25, 26, 27	16	One	25	55
Dunlap, G. W.	8	10	One	25	55
Giles, F. W.	8, 9	23	Two	45	99
McConnell, O. M.	29, 30	2		900	19 80
McKinney, A.	3, 4	4		650	14 30
Swerv, Daniel	5, 6	4		855	18 81
Smith, C. W.	17, 18	2		45	99
Unknown	3	2		20	44
	4	2		20	44
	[illegible]	5		20	44
	5	5		20	44
	6	5		20	44
	44	10		25	55
	45	10		25	55
	[illegible]	10	One	25	55
	12	17	One	15	33

TOWN OF MONUMENT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Benedict, E. A.	16	24		10	[illegible]6
Dustin, Anna	Beg. at n line lot 15, blk 2? 10½ ft w of ne cor lot 13, run w 18 ft, s 132 ft, e 15 ft, n 32 ft to beg.			3 50	6 60
Fager, W. E.	10	16	Three	3 65	4 09
Guire, Sophia	6	6		2 50	4 00
Lambert, Almira	8, 9, 10	4		2 30	3 65
Lowther Bros.	13, 14	16	Three	20	32
Roberts, W. A. J.	8	2		2 45	3 92
Sailor, W. F.	3	6		3 00	4 80
Shoup, W. H.	14, 15, 16	18	Three	5 30	9 48
Treggs, Isabella	5, 6	9		5 25	8 40
Unknown	6	8		20	32
	7	8		20	32
	8	8		20	32

TOWN OF GRANGER.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Hamilton, Jno. L.	21	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
Woodruff, H. E.	22	[illegible]		10	17
Unknown	3			10	17
	4			10	17
	5			10	17
	6			10	17
	8			10	17
	9			10	17
	[illegible]			10	17
	15	22		10	17
	17	34		10	17
	lot 1	37		5	09
	lot 2	37		5	06

TOWN OF MANITOU—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Manitou Land & Imp. Co.	30	18	Fairview	10	18
	31	18	"	10	18
	32	18	"	10	18
	33	18	"	10	18
	34	18	"	10	18
	35	18	"	10	18
	36	18	"	10	18
	37	18	"	10	18
	38	18	"	10	18
	39	18	"	10	18
	40	18	"	10	18
		19	"	10	18
	2	19	"	10	18
	3	19	"	10	18
		19	"	10	18
	5	19	"	10	18
	6	19	"	10	18
	7	19	"	10	18
	8	19	"	10	18
	9	19	"	10	18
	10	19	"	10	18
	11	19	"	10	18
	12	19	"	10	18
	13	19	"	10	18
	14	19	"	10	18
	15	19	"	10	18
	16	19	"	10	18
	17	19	"	10	18
	18	19	"	10	18
	19	19	"	10	18
	20	19	"	10	18
		20	"	10	18
	2	20	"	10	18
	3	20	"	10	18
		20	"	10	18
	5	20	"	10	18
	6	20	"	10	18
	7	20	"	10	18
	8	20	"	10	18
	9	20	"	10	18
	10	20	"	10	18
		20	"	10	18
	12	20	"	10	18
	13	20	"	10	18
	14	20	"	10	18
	15	20	"	10	18
	16	20	"	10	18
	17	20	"	10	18
	18	20	"	10	18
	19	20	"	10	18
	20	20	"	10	18
McPherson, James	E 25 ft of w 50 ft of 1	C	Hall's sub.	100	3 39
Riley, Mrs. Mollie A	Pt 30. Beg ne cr said lot at junc. Manitou Place & Osage ave, run s'ly 95 ft, w'ly to Manitou Place on line par to line dividing lots 28 & 29, said blk if said dividing line was extended to Manitou Place; thence along Manitou Place to beg	D	Manitou	1100	37 29
Rich, C.	2	2	Leddy's	1200	41 68
	5	1	Iron Spgs	350	11 83
	7, 8	1	"	350	11 36
	3		Capt Eh's	200	6 78
Squire, W. J.	Pt lot 10. Beg 16½ ft from e line lot 9, run e on Manitou ave 21 ft, thence n to Fountain creek, thence up said creek 21 ft, thence s to beginning	C	Standish	1350	45 77
Thomas, Elizabeth E	20	C	Iron Springs	75	2 52
Vreeland, Mrs. Kate	2	23	"	30	1 05
	21	23	"	35	1 15
Williams, Archie L	25, 26	D	Manitou	1800	61 12
	27, s 25 ft of 16	D	"	750	25 33
	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	C	Man H'ghts	500	16 95
Wilson, U. B.	15	25	Iron Springs	100	3 30
Unknown	3	12	Fairview	10	18
		12	"	10	18
	38	12	"	10	18
	39	12	"	10	18
	Und ½ of 1, 2, 3	3	Hulbert's sub	500	17 00
	9	3	" & Ehrich	75	2 52
	10	3	" "	75	2 52

TOWN OF GARDEN CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OF PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Wright, C. S.	8	3		20	36

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Baird, Geo. E	3	306	Add Two		14 92
Bean, Mrs. L	Pt 15, 16. Beg. on s line lot 16, 40 ft w of se cor, run n to n line said lot, w 45 ft, s to s line said lot, e 45 ft to beg	241	One	1225	40 66
Briggs, Chas. H	2	2	Young's sub	50	1 68
Browning, A. S.	5		Hayne's		39 14
	2	229	Add One	2505	82 69
Callaway, Chauncey	10, 11	6	Pike's Peak	100	3 36
	5	6	"	50	1 68
	7	6	"	50	1 68
	12, 13	5	"	175	5 88
	2	5	"	75	2 52
	7	5	"	75	2 52
Campbell, Edwin C	1, 2	274	Add One	725	24 36
Campbell, Edward C	Pt. Beg at pt on w line said blk 100 ft n of sw cor, run e 190 ft, n 100 ft, w 190 ft, s 100 ft to beg.	249	"	1450	48 40
	Pt. Beg at pt on w bdy line of said blk 200 ft n of sw cor, run e 190 ft, n 50 ft, w 190 ft, s 50 ft to beg.	249	"	750	25 20
Cornell, W. H.	s ½ of 6	144	"	625	12 00
Cushenbury, Chas	Pt. Beg at cor El Paso & Castilla, run w'ly along n line Castilla st 50 ft and extending n'y with width of 50 ft bet parallel lines and parallel to El Paso st 190 ft	250	Add One	205	7 89
Cummings, J. P.	8	3	Young's Add	685	21 63
Daniels, O. L	Und ½ of Pt. Beg at pt 110 ft e of sw cr said blk, run n 226.85 ft, e 163.7 ft, s 226.85 ft, w 163.7 to beg.	233	Add One	870	40 83
Devan, Wm	Pt. Beg 50 ft w of se cor said blk, run n 190 ft, w 50 ft, s 190 ft, e 50 ft to beg.	250	"	100	3 36
Donovan, Ella	w ½ 28	259	"	275	9 24
Fewell & Ellis	w ½ 1	234	Wheeler's sub	155	5 43
Green, M. A.	9			625	21 00
Gutshall, S. P	7		Roger's Add	100	3 36
Hawes, C. E	25, 13	304	Two	2050	68 88

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Harden, Anna N	Pt. Beg at w end of alley running through said blk, run e 200 ft, s 50 ft, w 200 ft, n 50 ft to beg.	334	Wheeler's Sub	75	2 62
Harden, Mrs. S. C	1	306	Add Two	775	27 64
Hamblin, Mary F	s ½ of 7	225	Add One	300	10 08
Heck, F	10	306	Add Two	825	25 98
Heller, J. W	15	34		940	32 50
Hendley, Nancy A	e ½	226	Add One	3500	117 36
Houser, Jas. W	n 75 ft of 47 48	242	"	100	4 36
Hodge, Naomi E	5	42		1325	44 50
Irving, M. E	24	131		750	10 08
Jolyn, Mrs. A. A., Est of	8	3	Parish	500	6 84
Jones, L	2	3	Young's	150	5 04
Jones, Athena	w ½	218	Add One	1130	35 67
Kennedy, R. V	w 90 ft of 31 32, n 15 ft of 30	81		2660	57 36
Learned, C. H.	18			50	1 68
Lucas, Marshal	1	105	One	800	26 88
Macleod, Bishop	w ½ 2	3	Five	2600	80 34
Mackey, Jno	w 75 ft of 1	31	Parrish	20	67
Martin, Mrs. Susan	Pt. Beg at se cr of w ½ s'd blk, run n 135 ft, w 50 ft, s 165 ft, e 50 ft to beg.	236	Add One	175	5 80
Martin, A. E	8	239 240	Lawton	550	19 48
Mife, Joseph	5	2	Gosden's	600	21 16
Milhoan, Thos. C	1	3	Parrish	270	9 70
Morrison, Jno. C	2	3	"	100	3 36
McAlroy, E. P	Pt 13. Beg ne cor said blk, run w 140 ft, s 50 ft, e 140 ft, n 50 to beg.	333	Two	650	20 84
McCloskey, E. F	20 21	242	Add One	650	21 84
	22 23	242	"	485	16 29
	47 48	242	"	150	5 04
	s 140 ft of 49 and 50	242	"	15	51
	n 50 ft of 53 and 54	242	"	60	2 02
	12	243	"	3285	110 38
McCutchen, S. W	Pt. Beg 278 ft e of n w cor said blk, run s 270 ft, e 72 ft, n 270 ft, w 72 ft, to beg.	237	Add One	775	8 04
Older, C. S	1	241	One	765	25 70
Pastorius, W., est of	13	84	Two	175	5 88
Phelps, Sheffield	3	A	Five	900	30 24
	9, 10	235	Add One	1565	52 58
	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	5	Parrish	450	15 12
Rankin, A. J	8	5	Pike's Peak	815	27 38
Richards, David T	Pt. Beg 90 ft e & 29 ft n of s w cor said blk, run e 140 ft, n 52 ft, w 140 ft, s 52 ft to beg.	248	One	350	11 76
Richard, Benness	1, 2, 3	282	Monument	700	22 54
Ross, Mrs. Henrietta	5	259	Add One	325	10 92
Scanlan, Mrs. Jno	5	206	"	500	16 80
Sabin, Chas. E	3	2	West Bluff	1130	37 97
Sabin, Julia A	Pt. Beg 50 ft w of se cor lot 2, said blk, run n 100 ft, w 40 ft, s 100 ft, e 40 ft to beg.	24		1275	23 72
Sharrock, Esther	5 and s 11 ft of 6	255	One	870	29 27
Stevens, A. B	2		Stockbridge & Stephenson's	75	3 02
Stevens, A. B	10		Stockbridge & Stephenson's	75	3 02
Smith, Mrs. O. K	1	1	Parrish	150	5 04
Thayer, C. D	15, 16	28	Mont. Ad	75	2 52
Taylor, E. M	21	3	Pike's Peak	450	15 12
Terrell, A. E	6	258	Add One	785	27 34
Waxham, Ernest	Pt. Beg at se cor said blk, run w 100 ft, n 190 ft, e 100 ft, s 190 ft to beg	24	One	2400	80 64
Wagner, Wm	6	1	Young's	75	2 52
Walker, Frank	5		Roswell C. Add	125	5 27
Wilbur, Mrs. A. C	3	8		1800	63 84
Wilcox, James R	N 15½ ft of 20 & s 19 ft 22	22		1130	38 07
Williams, Mary	6	2	Parish	200	6 72
White, Frank, agent	9	1	Roswell City	40	1 55
	10	1	"	40	1 55
	22	3	"	40	1 55
	23	3	"	40	1 55
			"	40	1 55
		9	"	40	1 55
	15		"	40	1 55
	19	12	"	40	1 55
	23	12	"	40	1 55
	24	12	"	40	1 55
	25	12	"	40	1 55
	26	12	"	40	1 55
	28	12	"	40	1 55
	15	13	"	40	1 55
	18	13	"	40	1 55
	21	23	"	40	1 55
	22	23	"	40	1 55
Unknown			Chan's	125	4 20
	5		"	125	4 20
	6		"	100	3 36
	7		"	75	2 52
	8		"	50	1 68
	9		"	25	84
	9	5	Parrish Add	75	2 52
	10	5	"	75	2 52
	15	18	"	110	3 70
			Edwards	250	8 40
	7	D	Russwood's	175	5 88
	8	D	"	200	6 72
	5	3	Highland	175	5 88
	s 142 ft of 26		Haynes	50	1 68
	21	525	North End	40	1 60
	22	525	"	40	1 60
	17	8	Pike's Peak	75	2 52
	10	8	"	75	2 52
	8	3	"	50	1 68
	2	8	Walnut	75	2 52
	4	8	"	75	2 52
	5	8	"	75	2 52
	W 70 ft of s ½ of 4	106	One	275	9 24
	8	112		375	12 60
	s ½ of 2	201	One	1425	47 88
	2	208	"	1600	53 76
	4	225	"	1950	65 52
	w ½ of 12	227	"	200	6 72
	w ½ s ½ of 11	227	"	100	3 36
	5, 4	229	"	1750	58 80
	Pt s 11 & 12. Beg ne cor of 12, said blk, run w 75 ft, s 75 ft, e 75 ft, n 75 ft to beg	3	Young's sub	500	16 80
	9		"	50	1 68
	s 140 ft of 53	242	One	50	1 68
	s 140 ft of 54	242	"	50	1 68
	26	1	Goshen's sub	100	3 36
	27		"	100	3 36
	7	270	One	200	6 72
	8	270	"	200	6 72
	6	300	Add Three	10	34
	w 33½ ft of 9	322	Add Two	75	2 52
	w 33½ ft of 10	322	"	75	2 52
	Pt. Beg sw cor said blk, run n 100 ft, e 190 ft, s 100 ft, w 190 ft to	249	Add One	750	25 20

TOWN OF MANITOU FOR YEAR 1888.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Squire, W. J.	Pt lot 10. Beg 16½ ft from e line lot 9 run e on Manitou ave 21 ft thence north to Fountain creek, thence up said creek 21 feet, thence s to beg.	C	Standish	$1350	$45 90

TOWN OF EAST MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	2	4		15	42
	25	4		20	56
	16	9		15	42

TOWN OF PEYTON.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Wilson, C. F. (trustee)	1 to 28 inc	1		70	1 89
	1 to 36 inc	2		90	2 43
	1 to 36 inc	3		90	2 43
	1 to 36 inc	4		90	2 43
	1 to 36 inc	5		90	2 43
	1 to 18 inc	6		45	1 21
	1 to 16 inc	7		40	1 08
	2 to 32 inc	8		75	2 03
	1 to 32 inc	9		80	2 16
	1 to 32 inc	10		80	2 16
	1 to 18 inc	11		45	1 21
	1 to 8 inc	12		20	50
	1 to 29 inc	13		75	2 03
	1 to 32 inc	14		80	2 16
	1 to 18 inc	15		45	1 23
	1 to 18 inc	16		45	1 23
	1 to 34 inc	17		85	2 30
	1 to 10 inc	18		25	68
Unknown	1	8		10	27

Witness my hand and seal.

A. A. McGOVNEY, [SEAL.]
County Treasurer.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 17, 1890.

COLORADO SPRINGS FOR YEAR 1888.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Heller, J. W.	15	64		550	20 15

Mr. E. S. Gould, of Aspen, a former student of Colorado college, is visiting in the city.

Jessie A. Newman has begun suit in the county court for divorce from Jesse B. Newman.

Suits for divorce have been started in the county court as follows: Agnes Van Buskirk vs. James E. Van Buskirk; Emma A. Helmer vs. Charles Helmer.

The Midland offices are being moved into the new quarters in the Hagerman block. The offices are being almost entirely refurnished, and will be decidedly handsome and neat.

Any of the old-timers of the county who are in favor of organizing a pioneer society are requested to leave their names with Mr. M. B. Irvine, of the firm of Barnes & Irvine. This applies to only those who came previous to 1870.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Mr. Frank Miller and Lazetta Boyle, of near Fountain. Mr. Miller is an old resident of the county and a member of Col. Chivington's regiment at the time of the famous Sand creek fight.

The county superintendents of schools had a most profitable and interesting meeting at their late convention held in Canon City, 40 out of 55 being present. Superintendent Berrey, who was quite a prominent member, is greatly delighted with the entertainment shown them by the hospitable people of Canon City.

The Austin Bluff Land and Water Co. have been obliged to fence all roads leading to the Bluff except the one which leads direct to the property from where the Templeton gap road crosses the Rock Island track. A sign board at that crossing gives the information desired. This is the only short and only direct road.

In the county court the case of Pierce vs. Brown has been decided in favor of the defendant, giving judgment for $2.60. The case of the People vs. Fitzgerald was tried Monday afternoon before a jury, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Fitzgerald is the gate keeper at the Huerfano street crossing who was fined $50 for fighting.

The Midland express is now running between this city and Denver entirely on the Rio Grande track, a temporary arrangement having been made by which it is to do so until the trouble with the Santa Fe is settled. It makes the same time as upon the Santa Fe track. The running of the suburban has not been interfered with.

The county commissioners were in session Monday and spent the day altogether in considering road matters. County Surveyor Reid has submitted his estimate of the cost of grading and bridging the county road, extension of Tejon street, as follows: Bridge over Fountain creek, with approaches, $962; bridge over Cheyenne creek, $300; grading, $1268; total of $2530. It is thought, however, that the expense will be much reduced below these figures.

Justice Walker Monday morning announced his decision in the suit brought by the Humane society against Marshall Newman, charged with cruelly driving a horse unfit for work, and fined him $10 and costs. It was shown at the trial that Newman had been ordered to stop working the animal some time before, but did not do so. As stated in Sunday's GAZETTE, it was also shown that the horse was without teeth and could not eat and that it could never be of use again. Newman plead his poverty and Justice Walker, Attorney Cochran and the constable decided to throw off their costs, amounting to about $20. Newman promised to turn the animal over to the Humane society that it might be killed, and the officers of the society informed him that if he would do so, they would not take his money.

Perry Johnson left on Sunday night with his string of horses for the spring race meetings. He goes first to Pueblo and then to Denver, and will then probably continue on to the Montana circuit. In Mr. Johnson's string were the following horses: "Carl," owned by G. W. Cook, of Denver; "Minnie's Almont," owned by J. W. Taylor, of Denver; "McLeod, Jr.," owned by O. L. Godfrey; "Bunion," owned by Wm. Bush, of Denver; "Glencoe," owned by John Hundley; "Boston," owned by Polk Reddy; "George Gould," owned by Fred Hemenway, of Canon. Cassady's "McLeod" is also at Pueblo.

Last fall a certain gambler named Charles Beach was conducting a gambling establishment in Colorado City. When the extensive raids were made he was arrested with the others but managed to escape trial. Last week he returned. Sheriff Jackson had not forgotten him and promptly arrested him on Saturday. On Monday he was tried in the county court and fined $25 and costs and as he had no money he will spend thirty days in jail.

Francis Mooney and his wife, Adelia, a couple who formerly lived here and were conspicuous figures in the police court on account of drunkenness, arrived again on Sunday. After engaging in a fight on the Colorado City road, which resulted in broken windows in Cleary's grocery store, the police took them in charge. In the police court Monday morning Mooney was fined $5 and costs and Adelia $10 and costs.

Conductors Divided.

BUFFALO, May 22.—It is learned that the action of the Rochester convention of railroad conductors in eliminating the anti-strike clause from the constitution will likely disintegrate the organization. Two important divisions have been withdrawn. An eastern delegate is quoted as saying the action of the convention would certainly result in the withdrawal of a large majority if not all of the New England and New Jersey and Pennsylvania divisions and the formation of a new organization on a strictly non-striking basis.

Two Families Wrecked.

DENVER, May 22.—Peter Jenson, employed by the electric light company, and Mrs. Larson, whose husband works for the Crescent mills, packed up all the world's goods they could get hold of last night and eloped. Jenson is left with one child in destitute circumstances, while Larson has three children to look after. Warrants have been made out for the arrest of the runaways on the charge of adultery.

SOCIAL COMPARISONS.

Life Looking on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes on the Hostesses and Heiresses.

The Role of the American Heiress in the Old World.

(Copyrighted 1890 by Theodore Stanton.)

PARIS, May 3.—Lion hunting has its advantages, as has a sport devoted to individual advancement. We are all anxious that our country and city should keep up its reputation for hospitality. We are all anxious in America to be hosts, and to return the courtesies we have received in the old world. Like our aboriginal relations we would say to the new comer: "What cheer?" when he lands on our shores. But we must remember that if we lambast our lion too much he is apt to be disgusted.

Is the lioness Mrs. Leo Hunter who disgraces the name? In a certain European city a woman betrayed such an appetite for lions that she ate them all by their Christian names. A wit of the period said Goethe were to arrive in Urania Miss Jo would say, "Drop in to night Wolfgang is coming." And if the Madonna should appear on earth she would say, "Come to dinner to meet Mary." The intimacy which this phrase indicates was absent where the lion.

Women in Europe as well as in America are weak on this point. They like to shine with reflected light. They are anxious to be seen of other women. They often care very much more for this reflected radiance, than for any real and substantial sunlight. As it was said of a lady who received proofs of the love of an eminent divine she was so proud of her conquest that she told many women and her husband of it. The appearance of intimacy with the great has led to much lion hunting.

Now the question Mrs. Leo Hunter would like to see who should seek out the unknown lion for her is easy. Not the wild Irish boy just from poor Patrick Street, but some Irish lord who is physically able to buy him dinners which the physical can't do them not when he has had a surfeit. She should hunt out the new tragedy singer and say her boon companion, the music lessons not run after the prima donna who is already pursued to death. Mrs. Leo Hunter should seek the starving genius, man or woman who is dreaming great dreams in the garret. A week's solitude, patient read manuscripts and buy the first dozen little books of poems. She should encourage those efforts to be made at the expense of her own good taste and encourage the poor wretch striving through poverty and the fogs thinking to do some day something which shall be lasting. When however we find such a Mrs. Leo Hunter we will have one to dine.

But the pattern and inspiration in Europe of an American heiress. She is pictured as if she is a heiress worth a million in New York, Chicago or San Francisco. She comes in her millions before she reaches Paris and ten millions at London. She at twenty goes to London, the capital swelling proportionately to the size of the capital. One rich girl who went to London a winter or two ago is said to have lived knowing when she was called a millionaire she very actively accepted the compliments and partners who were attracted by *les beaux yeux de sa caisse*, and she became fabulously valuable as she refused prince after prince. Finally after a great success in London she prepared to go home and then revealed to one of her most ardent admirers that she had not a penny. "But," she said, "as I did not take you in marriage you you need not grudge me that." I have had a very good time." She assented to the glory of supposed millions but she had sense to see that if she accepted anybody she data truth would come out that she had no "funded property" and then she would cease to be lionized.

A certain duchess whose son admired a very beautiful daughter of a Wall street broker, asked the broker if his income was from "funded property," or if he made it every day in Wall street. When he said that he made it every day, she said: "Then your daughter cannot have my son." We must have settlements on "funded property" here he boosted as if he told her to go—a flax. The marriage did not come off.

But many a young American *blonde* (the word has another and not complimentary meaning here, so we will substitute lioness) the young American lioness has "funded property" in nine cases out of ten. And it is curious to see her in the hands of Mrs. Leo Hunter in London, at supper time, when the animals are being fed. Nothing but the pencil of Du Maurier can do justice to the crowd around this spoiled beauty. For, to say the truth, a most American girls are beautiful. If she is of that type which Bret Harte describes in his charming novelette of a "Prince of the Sierras", Minty Sharpe, who begins as the most ungrammatical and coarse servant of an eastern family who have moved to the banks of the Grand canon, and who ends by marrying the most refined young English baronet in the world, we do not wonder that the English around her lionize an American so rude and so horrible. I have never seen that type either in America, or here but Bret Harte knows everything, born from extraordinary powers of observation and a knowledge of the foothills and Sierras, which I do not possess; also he has the clairvoyance of genius, so Minty Sharpe may be possible.

I have seen a great many curious lionesses "land" from America, whom I should never have met there, because in eastern as in western cities, the best circles are carefully guarded. There are few cities on the globe where the female element is so cultured as at Chicago and Cincinnati. Therefore when we meet the Americans "lions" on "the Rhine," we are sincere and unaffectedly astonished, not being aware that Minty Sharpe is to foreign observation, the American type, that the cultivated society is considered the exceptional poor copy of an English original, and not nearly so worth lionizing. The lion hunter adores the eccentric type, therefore, Minty Sharpes have the best of it.

I have never understood the American father and his willingness to pay for a foreign son in law, until I read—to return to the pages of our great American genius—Bret Harte's story of "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready." I consider Mr. Freedley as the sketch in his way as King Lear, and as much to be wept over. This from the pockets of such men that have come the fortunes which are now regilding many an ancient turret. Bret Harte knows how to paint the corrupting influence of new yellow gold on the mind and heart of a woman with a most Shakespearean ferocity.

However, there are many very pretty and very well conducted, young ladies who take to many a title, and in many cases they are very happy. Why do the papers and the public so curse and sneer at them? Whose business is it but theirs? If the prince is to make them unhappy, they will be the first to find it out. Therefore the critics at home need not busy themselves about it. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the prince makes the American girl happy? That is within the range of possibilities.

Whether or not the Mrs. Leo Hunter will continue to court and seek the American heiress after she is married is a matter which concerns herself. That curious thing which we call a talent of society comes in here and determines the question.

Many little incidents recently and weekly occur which if it comes in a picturesque form, as of a shipwreck or starvation in a savage desert, anything unusual entitles a man to be a lion for the moment, but it may not excite to record his successes. We can not, unless of royal blood where it is in Europe, think titled names are at a discount in very attractive except to be lionized two seasons in succession. The element in Mrs. Leo Hunter's character is to invite new sensations. The pretty actress whom she forced with attentions a season last must not expect any such ovation in the season present.

Literary people are much lionized in London. In this portrait, one reason why they lack so well. Look at the case of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and the Duchess of Sutherland who was a famous lion hunter. Mrs. Stowe never received such an ovation in her own country. Americans do not lionize their own literateurs. This conquered in Europe eminent respectable for a woman to have written a book. In America, in the circles of the highest fashion, is considered rather "ungentle" to use a dreadful word—or a woman to be literary.

The circles of the very well to do, in Europe, are guarded as a sensation. In England, particularly, the effect of the domestic splendor of court life is depressing, and the houses of the great are sometimes dull houses. Worcsworth suppressed a couplet in Peter Bell which, however, has been saved—that indicated disturbness. Women have no such liberty of tongue as with us in America. No wonder that they wish to be entertained and amused, these English girls! No wonder, therefore, that there are many well-intentioned Mrs. Leo Hunters in England who seek by every honest effort to amuse their guests! If it be Buffalo Bill, who turned out to be a fine, handsome, dignified man, not in the east to be spoiled, but always a picturesque object, or if it be Minty Sharpe from the wild canons of California, or some long-haired poet, he or she may rid of the dullness of her well-conducted party. We all know what a success the "buzz es" had in London society. It is a confession of the lack of conversation, or music, to amuse a party in these our modern days.

I have never seen that rudeness to Americans, however, which is so elaborately described in the novels "Aristocracy" and "Our American Dollars." I have overheard criticisms on our pronunciation, and on our manners, but the English lady, so far as I know her, is always well bred in her own house. As for the French and Italian people, they have less active hospitality, but they are always kind and well bred. They would not understand the character of certain American hostesses, who are said to invite people to their houses for the sake of being rude to them.

As for Mrs. Leo Hunter, she is of great use to travelers. At her house one sees people whom one wishes to see, the famous artists, men of letters, women of distinction, the kings and queens of genius, as well as the princes. Loaded with honors, which his great grandfather won for him. Even the dissolute duchess, famous for her love of cards, is worth looking at; and so is the poor negro from Senegambia, who is said to have lived on pickled alligator for a month. We are all curious, and like to gratify our curiosity.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

WHERE NEW YORK GETS ITS FOOD.

Supplies for the Big City Are Furnished from All Quarters.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Almost every section of this vast country contributes, more or less, of the provisions that are annually consumed in New York. For instance, the butter, of which 2,002,115 fifty pound packages were here consumed during the past year, was received from New York state, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. Much of the cheapest and most expensive butter is made in the central portion of the Empire State, although many of the dairies of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota creameries are conducted equally creditable. The cheese market is supplied principally from New York, Ohio and Michigan. Of this most delicious edible New York consumed, in the twelve months of 1889, no less than 1,951,522 boxes, and we still live.

The milk and cream is supplied by the adjacent counties of New Jersey and New York.

Eggs are received according to the season from New York state and nearly all states south and west. A great many are received from Canada. The largest supply comes from the west, even as far as California. As times goes on immense eggs are received from Denmark. During the past year New York consumed 1,081,649 barrels of eggs. These barrels contain about seventy dozen each. As a rule New York receives very little produce from the eastern states. Their own markets consume it all.

Game comes principally from the west. "Go in Brown's track," New York, Michigan and Minnesota furnish most of the venison consumed here. Wild ducks come from the west and Chesapeake Bay. A great many partridges or "pheasants" come from the northern part of the Empire State, although the Western states are the principal supply of game as well as of the chicken of all kinds. The surrounding country supplies the game and woodcock. The western states the ball "birds" and dressed poultry to the market. The very best quality of dressed poultry comes from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

New York, like all cities, most all the light food for horses, such as are used in the cities, comes from the west. The western farmers feed cattle, sheep, lambs and heavy horses (live and dressed).

New York receives immense quantities of beans, more than 107,000 barrels being consumed in the last year. The principal supply comes from New York state, with occasional large shipments from Italy and Germany, according to the size of the American crop. New York consumed 98,924 barrels of field peas from California and Canada in 1889. The bulk of potatoes received are from New York state, although, owing to short crop of last year, we were compelled to import a great many from Great Britain, Germany and Nova Scotia. A June unprecedented of the supply. During the past six months this city consumed over 955,000 barrels of domestic and 150,000 barrels of imported potatoes. Onions are received largely from Spain, Egypt, Bermuda and the south.

New York state and Connecticut furnish almost the whole supply of winter onions. Green vegetables begin to arrive early in the year from Florida and Bermuda and follow the advancing season up the Atlantic seaboard. In the height of the summer, however, New York, New Jersey and Long Island furnish the entire supply. Apples come largely from New York state, although the western states furnish a portion during seasons of short crops. Pears and grapes are sent from the south and New Jersey, but New York gives the bulk of the supply later in the season. Cranberries come principally from New Jersey and Cape Cod, and sometimes from Michigan when the eastern crops fail. There was great scarcity of cranberries in the east last year. Early strawberries, like early vegetables, begin at Florida and follow the season up the coast.

The orange and lemon supply comes principally from the Mediterranean coast; but Florida, New Orleans and California contribute their portions. Bananas come almost exclusively from the West Indies.

Peanuts come principally from Virginia, very few being received from Africa nowadays. The city gets its hickory nuts from New York, New Jersey and the west, and its pecans from the southwest. Honey comes almost exclusively from New York and California.

The flour, meal and grain market of the city are supplied almost wholly from the west. Straw and hay are furnished by the states of New York and New Jersey.

HENRY IRVING DODGE.

George Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, May 12.—George Vanderbilt, who is one of the most studious and genial of the Vanderbilt family, has a clear business head. He is interested just now in the building of a railroad, of which he is the sole owner, and which is designed to carry stone and timber to the new mansion which he is building on the lands of a North Carolina mountain. The fact that he was building such a road has already been published, but it seemed such a singular project that the story was generally discredited. Mr. Vanderbilt made his weekly visit to the vaults of a safe deposit company on Forty-second street this morning, where he keeps most of his securities. He was asked by ex-Mayor Grace if the story in regard to the railroad was true. He said it was not only true, but that he was president, treasurer, board of directors and stockholders combined.

He also said it was not his intention to destroy the road after it had served the present purpose. When the North Carolina estate is completed young Vanderbilt expects to spend a few months of every year in it to pursue his historical studies, a pursuit to which he devotes most of his time. George does not resemble the other Vanderbilts, being of medium height, with very large black eyes and a black mustache. He has the introspective air of a book worm, and is stoop shouldered. He is about 30 years old and unmarried. He is not a woman hater, as has been reported. On the contrary, his treatment of the fair sex has always been marked by the most delicate and refined sentiment. He is not a society man.

E. J.

A COUNTRY HOUSE.

Design by Shoppell, of a Large Country House.

Many Novelties and a Pleasing Exterior.

A Prevalent Belief Concerning Architects Exploded.

(Copyrighted by R. W. Shoppell, Architect.)

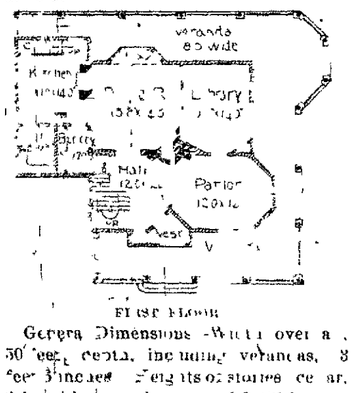
The prevalent belief that architects' estimates are too low, fostered by those whose interests such a belief will serve, is unfortunate for owners, because it leads many of them into signing contracts that are too high. That there are occasional mistakes in estimating, and that there are a few architects who lack

PERSPECTIVE.

ability cannot be denied, but to decide the entire profession is as absurd as to say that all physicians are incompetent and dishonest because there are "quacks" found in their ranks.

The imitators (and they are few) are the "quacks" of the architectural profession. Never having originated a design, they are unacquainted with the materials and labor required for construction. Usually they abuse other architects, especially those from whom they have borrowed most liberally, and they proclaim their "originality" with great vehemence. If the intending builder will avoid this small class he can hardly make a mistake in consulting architects anywhere.

Following will be found a brief description of the design illustrating this article.

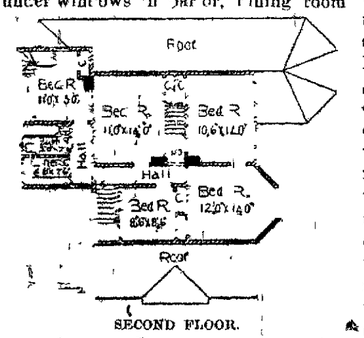


FIRST FLOOR.

General Dimensions—Width over all, 50 feet, depth, including veranda, 38 feet 9 inches; heights of stories, cellar, 6 feet 6 inches, first story, 9 feet 6 inches, second story, 8 feet 6 inches, attic, 8 feet.

Exterior Materials—Foundations, stone; first story, clapboards, second story, gables and veranda roofs shingles, main roof, slate. Outside blinds to all windows except those of the staircase, attic and cellar.

Interior Finish—Sand finish plaster. Cellar ceiling plastered, one heavy coat. Asphalt floor in first story with an underflooring of soft wood, hard pine floor in attic; soft wood floors elsewhere. Soft wood trimmings. Ash staircase. Panels under windows in parlor, dining room

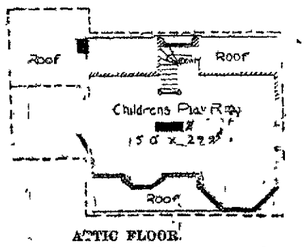


SECOND FLOOR.

and library. Kitchen and bathroom wainscoted. Interior woodwork finished in hard oil.

Colors—Clapboards, bronze green. Trim, blinds, sashes and rain conductors, dark red. Outside doors, dark red with bronze green panels. Veranda floor, dark olive drab. Veranda ceiling, light. Brick work, Indian red. Walls, shingles, dipped and brush coated red; veranda roof shingles a darker red.

Accommodations—The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown



ATTIC FLOOR.

by the plans. Cellar with concrete floor, under whole house. Laundry under kitchen. Attic plastered and finished as a large play-room; space for three or four bedrooms instead, if preferred. Heater pipes and registers in all rooms. All sides of the house equally presentable. Open fireplaces architecturally placed in hall, parlor and dining room, and set range in kitchen included in estimate.

Cost—$3,500, not including heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor.

Feasible Modifications—Height of stories, colors, sizes of rooms and kinds of materials may be changed. Laundry tubs may be placed in kitchen. Foundation may be changed for a five grace. Size of cellar may be reduced, and concrete floor omitted. Extent of veranda may be greatly reduced. Number of fireplaces and mantels may be reduced, or all omitted.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM ASSURED.

State Board of Agriculture Visits the Divide in the Interest of an Experimental Farm.

MONUMENT, Colo., May 9, 1890.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

On Friday and Saturday of last week a committee of five of the state board of agriculture paid a visit to the Divide country. Hon. A. L. Emiglio stated briefly that it had long been the intention of the board to make this visit to the Divide and a thorough investigation into the conditions and prospects of the county with a view to establishing the experimental station.

At a special meeting of the board held at the college at Fort Collins, on the 5th of this month, after transacting other business, an adjournment was taken to Monument to inspect the Divide country. The party consisted of Hon. George Wyman, president, of Longmont; Hon. John S. Ryan, of Loveland; Hon. A. L. Emiglio, of Fort Collins; Hon. W. F. Watrous, of Fort Collins, and Prof. C. L. Ingerson, president of the college at Fort Collins and ex-officio member of the board. Accepting an invitation extended by Messrs. Keen brothers, of Monument, some time previous the board telegraphed their intentions of visiting the Divide and were received and entertained by these gentlemen, and Mr. Paton Wilson, a prominent farmer of the Divide, and A. F. Woodward, one of the enterprising citizens of Monument. Carriages were procured after dinner and a drive taken over a portion of the Divide, giving the party views of some of the more farms of the country. Expressions of delight and surprise were heard from the visitors. With the exception of Prof. Ingerson, none of the members had ever visited the Divide and until this visit did not believe in the existence of so extensive a tract of natural fertile farming land in Colorado. The party returned in the evening, and Lieut. Gov. Barlow, of the Monument hotel had supper waiting. Saturday morning the carriages were again in motion as early as practicable, and a different area of the county traversed. A stop was made for dinner at Paton Wilson's and after dinner a short rest and discussion then took place over the eastern end of the Divide, concluding the trip at Castonville, at which point the committee took the train for Denver. A regular meeting of the board will be held in June, when the matter of location will then be decided.

A few minutes taken from the expression of the feelings of several of the party as follows: Hon. W. F. Watrous, ex-president of Fort Collins, and has been an active and extensive farmer in Colorado for nine or ten years, making an especial study of horticulture, having visited almost every point in this and acquainted with the whole state, but before making this trip, to use his own language, thought the country was a barren waste, void of vegetation and that a white man could not live here, and that the idea of an experimental station here was merely to create a place to spend money. I have been over the entire state and this is the only portion that I have ever known where crops could be grown without irrigation. It is a new conception of things to me, and we must establish a station at once, and test everything. The soil is fine. There is a territory here about fifteen miles wide and thirty miles long that the state can well afford to spend a great deal of money to develop." The impression was formed that a success can be made of general farming excepting perhaps wheat, and that the ground should be put into alfalfa and rotate the crops. Alfalfa is a first class fertilizer. It was also concluded that there are some varieties of apples which can be grown and they will be tested when the farm is established.

Hon. A. L. Emiglio has been in Colorado for sixteen years and has very heavy interests in and about Ft. Collins, Denver and Boulder county. He is a scientific farmer and brings everything to a business basis. He has been interested largely in developing some of the best circles of the state and understands irrigation thoroughly. Mr. E. was very much surprised and pleased with the Divide and thinks, that, according to the unequaled fertility of the soil and its promise of abundant crops, the health-giving climate, the abundant pure water and the beautiful scenery visible from every point it is a most delightful spot in which to live. Certain crops are now raised in abundance and a number of others will be found upon experimenting which will be equally successful. He thinks the experimental station is just what is needed and believes that grasses can be found by experimenting that will propagate themselves naturally on plowed upland. The Italian rye grass and English rye grass, both fine grasses, are suitable and he believes will both be grown successfully. Deep plowing, and a proper rotation of crops will produce astonishing results. He is very much interested and may himself locate here as he sees the Divide has advantages over irrigated sections.

Professor C. L. Ingerson, of the Fort Collins Agricultural college, came to Colorado in 1882. Before coming to Colorado he had eight years experience in college work in Indiana and Michigan. By virtue of his office he is ex-officio member of the board. By election he is director of the experimental stations of the state. He visited the Divide in 1883, attending an institute held in Spring Valley, as one of the speakers. Made some study of the country then and saw the possibilities of raising potatoes and stock and the other development of the country, and the possibilities are much greater possibilities judging from what has already been accomplished. This can be brought about in two ways. By a greater diversification of crops, and by a better tillage of the soil. Demonstration of the best methods of tilling and the most successful rotation of crops will be the object of the experimental station.

In conclusion the general result of the visit to the neighborhood and survey of the territory has seen to awaken an interest in the minds of the representative agricultural men of Colorado. This territory—the Divide—hitherto almost unknown, spread out before them its beauty and wonderful possibilities like a panorama. The scene was a revelation, the possibilities a most too novel to be believed. Colorado no longer exists in their minds as an entirely dry district, and an agricultural experimental station for El Paso county is settled beyond dispute.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending May 17, 1890:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Allen, Jno, 2
Aleshire, D E
Atkinson, Orman
Allen, A N
Boyle, R G
Brown, R H
Bressenden, W A
Burson, H W
Burson, Harvey
Bulwell, Blair
Bryson, Lewis
Blaven, J T
Brown, H V
Bassett, Hiram
Barr, Geo R
Bush, Charles
Bennett, Jarvis
Black, Geo P
Bishop, Oliver H
Bowlin, Daniel
Botsford, Charles 3
Carlisle, Wm
Calkins, Walter J
Cameron, John
Cartwright, Geo A
Cornick, Wm
Conner, W C
Craig, C F
Collins, M G
Curry, Alex
Carlson & Co., J A
Cookingham, J J
Coombs, Chas A
Chancellor, H
Campbell, Robt
Doseys, J E
Douglass, Edward
Dillon, F D
Dale, S
Duffy, James
Dufour, Frank
Dwiggins, J W
Edwards, Wm
Edwards, W B
Flindle, H M
Gibson, F C
Griffith, Herbert
Griffith, Henry
Hinsley, Jno D
Harris, E I
Hutchinson, Geo
Hopkins, W C
Hopkins, Frank
Hill, W S
Richardson, H H
Hart, W B
Hall, W G
Irwin, J D
Jones, P S
Johnson, Charles G
Johnson, A J
Kannan, S D
Kenyon, Chas N
Kavanaugh, Michael, 2
Latta, W R
Lewis, W G
Leonard, J S
Lebaron, Asa, 2
Marshall, W C
Mathews, Lee
Millard, J W
Miner, H J
Mitchell, S M
Messer, J C
Mutschler, Jno K, 2
Mooney, Nicholas
Mollhoff, Geo and Jno, 2
Milen, Dr Theo
Mills, L W
Murphy, James
McAllister, Jno
Mercracker, Saml H
Metcalfe, James, 2
Mitchell, James
McDowell, N R
McCoy, Edmund
McGaughey, James
Nash, Wm F
Nelson, Chas L
Nash, Charles
Newbery, J E
Ott, Werner
Pierce, Walter G, 2
Pearson, L
Palmer, Marion
Perkins, J B
Pepper, Geo W
Parsons
Nicholas, A
Rutherford, Charles
Reynolds, C W
Reynolds, Rody
Read, H H
Rockefeller, Max
Robins, Sam
Rogers, Owen
Schuler, Henry R, 2
Scammon, Earnest C
Smith, Charles P
Stewart, Chas
Stone, Will
Thomas, Lucas
Thomas, Lewis
Taylor, G W, 2
Taylor, James
Stephens, D G
Shelton, J N
Scott, G
Stone, E
Stone, Howard
Spinks, H
Spears, Odell
Stewart, C
Thomas, F
Walker, S M
Whiting, Rev Hobart B
Williams, Master Clarence
Wilson, W
Walker, Lewis
Wagner, Joseph
Young, Wm
Young, Jessie A

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Allen, Mrs Nonah
Alexander, Mrs L
Bower, Mrs Libbie
Bond, Mrs L C
Bates, Mrs Joe
Berry, Mrs F E
Bartlett, Mrs Theressa
Baker, Mrs Elizabeth J
Buzzard, Miss Hattie
Bickner, Miss Fannie
Bradford, Miss Geruude
Bennett, Miss Delar
Bailey, Miss Bessie
Cowgill, Miss Sallie, 2
Cordell, Miss Mollie
Clark, Miss Electa A
Church, Mrs J B
Clark, Mrs Jno A
Crown, Mrs
Donell, Mrs M A
Donald, Miss Pearl
Evans, Mrs A A
Fischer, Mrs Catherine
Finley, Mrs Emma
Fenn, Mrs Serena
Ford, Mrs M
Gillis, Mrs Eliza
Hall, Mrs J W
Hine, Mrs Amanda
Heffernan, Miss Mary
Heiser, Miss Annie
Harrington, Miss Nellie
Inskeep, Miss Rosa
Jones, Mrs Annie
Jones, Miss Nell
Knowl, Miss Elsie, 2
Kyle, Miss Lizzie and Martie
Kirkby, Mrs Olivia
Limerick, Miss Julia H
Lewis, Miss Henrietta
Leighton, Catherine S
Marsh, Mrs M
Mitchell, Mrs Kittie
Moulton, Mrs M
Morrison, Mrs Minnie
Murphy, Mrs Kate
Miller, Miss Mary
Metcalf, Mrs Orab
Newburn, Mrs Suda
O'Brien, Miss Alice
Porter, Mrs Knox
Painter, Mrs Lizzie
Robertson, Mrs Jas W
Riefenstahl, Miss Adie
Rine, Miss Cuttie
Starnes, Mrs Lillie
Scott, Mrs Belle A
Sommers, Mrs Thersia
Therwig, Miss Maggie
Taylor, Mrs A G
Talbert, Mrs Tabitha
Tolersing, Miss Cora
Williams, Mrs Addie M
Williams, Mrs Adelaide
Whitney, Mrs H B
Williamson, Miss Catherine
Wicks, Mrs Fannie L
Wires, Miss Ida M
Young, Miss Florence
Young, Miss Jessie A

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Werner, S M
Paddock, Rev Edward A
McIntosh, James
Miller, Wm John
Layman, G
Kramer, William
Dickinson, John T
Crawford, Frank
Aubrey, Mrs Anna, 2
Freeman, Mrs

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Browler, John

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

Master Harry Dwine received a severe injury to his foot while wading in the water in North Cascade on Saturday, it being an ugly cut from a sharp boulder in the bottom of the stream. Dr. Garnett was called.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has written a letter to Postoffice Inspector W. W. Patterson, of Denver, strongly commending him for his prompt and vigorous action in the recent lottery cases.

A marriage license was issued last week to Joseph E. Belcher and Miss Fannie Jordan, both of this city.

CHURCHES OLD AND NEW

EVOLUTION IN THE BUILDING OF HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

The Places Where Our Grandfathers Attended Service Compared with the Edifices of Today—Talmage's New Tabernacle.

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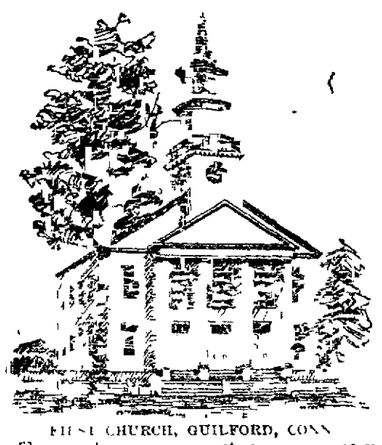


FIRST CHURCH, GUILFORD, CONN.

The modern church edifice is an evolution quite as equally striking as evolution in the popular conception of what a church is.

The old time meeting house, of which an admirable type is seen in the First church of Guilford, Conn., was a place where the folks met weekly to secure spiritual strengthening. The modern church edifice is in many instances—the number of which is rapidly increasing—the center for daily, almost hourly gatherings that have for their objects spiritual culture and mental, physical and social betterment.

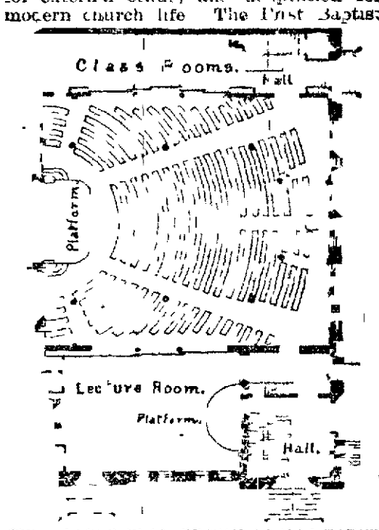
Our great grandfathers and our grandfathers when they departed from the second service on the Sabbath, did not expect to enter the sanctuary again for several days. Our fathers came in every evening for a week, lecture or prayer meeting. Now there is hardly an evening when some members of the church or young family are present at a gathering in the sacred building.

For a long time there was no direct development in church architecture. The oblong or square structure, with a pulpit on one side, was the prevailing type. In many minor points the modern house of worship differs from the old. Then the preacher occupied a lofty box and preached down at his people. Now he walks out on a broad platform, but slightly elevated above his hearers, and talks with them. Then the floor was usually located in a loft in the gallery behind the congregation. Now singers and organ are placed before the audience, where they can lead in face as well as in name.

Then the pews were private property, to be sold, bartered and bequeathed as a personal or family chattel. Architecturally speaking, they were high and square, and uncomfortable. Now they are low, comfortable and so arranged that the occupant of the back row has as satisfactory a view of the preacher as the one in front, and the pews belong to the church, not to the individual.

Then there was a more or less potent feeling that it was sinful to spend much money in adorning the place of worship. Now the notion prevails that not only is the Lord to be worshiped in "the beauty of holiness," but in the holiness of beauty. Therefore more and more costly become the buildings erected, and more and more artistic their external and internal appointments.

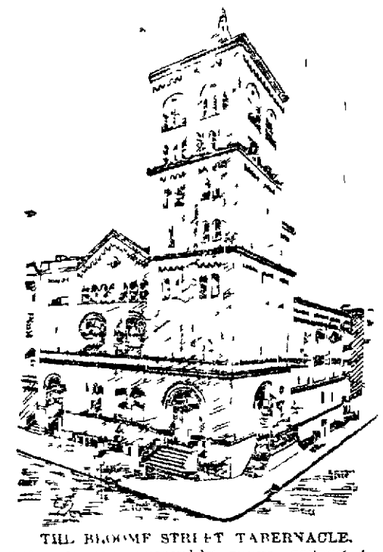
This evolution is not confined to any particular locality. There are as fine and admirably equipped churches in the interior and west today as in the east. Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City have buildings that are not surpassed for external beauty and adaptation for modern church life. The First Baptist



FIRST FLOOR PLAN BROOME STREET TABERNACLE.

Church of Chicago is a fair example of development along this method. The great west front, the porch and clock tower of the Broome Street Tabernacle, New York city, are seen the outlines of a building admirably adapted to the work of a modern church among the humbler classes. It was built by the City Mission society a few years ago, at a cost of $150,000. It serves as a home for its pastor; it has a large and comfortable auditorium surrounded by class rooms that can be thrown into the main audience room, it has a gymnasium and baths in its basement which are free to use and greatly appreciated by the toilers, it has a well stocked library and reading rooms, and inspection of its running schedule shows that at some time each day some part of the church is being used for some good purpose.

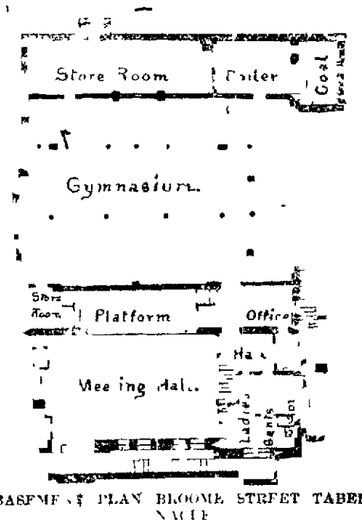
Still another type of the modern church is to be seen in the new Tabernacle which is to be built for the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., after plans designed by J. B. Snook & Sons, of New York city. Here the demands for large seating capacity and the utilization of every inch of room. Norman in its style of architecture, to cost $150,000, planned to furnish seats for nearly 5,000 people and standing room for nearly a thousand more, this great church will in many respects be the most remarkable in the country.



THE BROOME STREET TABERNACLE.

with its one assembly room, served the necessary purpose adequately. There are three chairs placed in a smaller apartment for the weekly prayer meeting, but generally speaking the "plant" consists of [illegible]

With [illegible] Sunday school [illegible] nothing the church [illegible] the basement not the regular [illegible] churches began to build [illegible] tacked [illegible] building [illegible] to secure [illegible] ordinary prayer [illegible] studies [illegible] to be [illegible] that the money spent [illegible] the work [illegible] to do.



BASEMENT PLAN BROOME STREET TABERNACLE.

Business men questioned the wisdom of putting enormous sums into a "plant" that was only productive one day in the week. Others said: Why not have church parlors where the church family can meet occasionally? Why not have the clergymen have from a distant parsonage to his work? Why not find such a home next door to the church or under its very roof? Why not attract the young people into the church by innocent games and wholesome reading? Why not (this in city churches surrounded by wage earners) teach the multitude that godliness is not "cleanliness" but godliness?

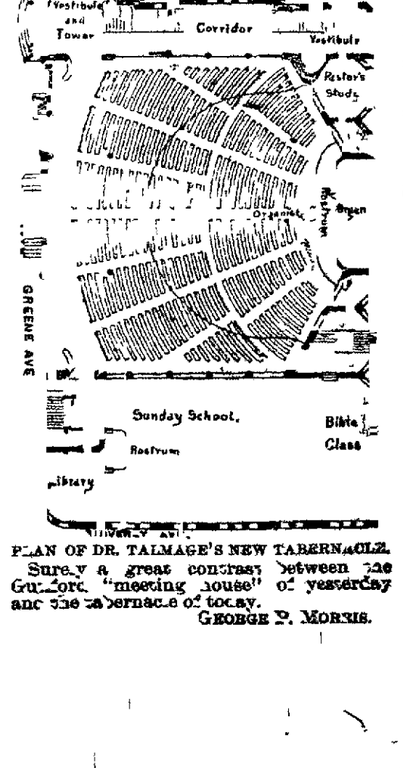
In answer to these questions the typical modern church has come. It is used not for show and exclusive use on Sunday, but for every day needs. It has attractive reading rooms, a gymnasium and baths, possibly, parlors, a kitchen (with pantries) and all the culinary utensils, linen, crockery and table ware necessary to feed a multitude. Under the same roof—and it may be there then in a parish house adjoining—live the pastor and his assistants.

Of course, the great proportion of such churches is to be found in the larger cities and towns, and as yet form a very small fraction of the churches of the country, but enough exist to serve as pioneers and landmarks in the evolution of an edifice fitted for the work of the modern church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHICAGO.

Rising above trees and on the boulevard front it is a very imposing structure. In its capacity it seats 2,000. At the left of the main entrance on the ground floor there will be a spacious corridor, and in the rear foyers, in which those people can stand who are not fortunate enough to obtain seats. On the right there will be a perfectly appointed Sunday school room, separated from the main auditorium by folding doors which can be thrown open, enlarging the capacity of the auditorium 1,200 seats. The pulpit will be 35 feet in width, elliptical in shape and 15 feet deep. At the left of the pulpit a spacious study for Dr. Talmage has been planned, while elsewhere are lecture rooms, class rooms, parlors and all the modern necessities.

The interior of the church in many respects will be like that of most modern theatres. The sloping floors, the great horseshoe tier of galleries, the boxes at the side of the rostrum, the peculiarly constructed and brilliantly decorated organ and the stage. The pulpit will give it that appearance.



PLAN OF DR. TALMAGE'S NEW TABERNACLE.

Surely a great contrast between the Guilford "meeting house" of yesterday and the tabernacle of today.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.

The Labor and Enterprise Bestowed Thereon Well Rewarded.

They are Rewarded by a Delightful Week of the Three Cities.

Commander Eckey Much Pleased with the Show.

Major Lennon, of Denver, who was appointed by the department of Colorado, G. A. R., at its last meeting to collect subscriptions for an old soldiers' home and to build in it on a good day's work in this county Saturday in the interest of such an institution. That it will prove to have been a great and profitable day's work many fully believe; great and good especially for the veteran soldiers of the state who in the ripe old age are broken down and poor. It had been arranged that as Major Lennon and Commander Eckey were to arrive and inspect the lot of ground offered by Mr. Anthony Bott for the home, that a reception committee should entertain them. The committee appointed at the board of trade meeting Friday night from the three cities did their duty most faithfully.

Mr. D. L. Eckey, the commander of the department of Colorado, G. A. R., arrived from Pueblo in the morning but as he had to leave too early in the day for the committee to accompany him, he was shown the site in the morning by Mr. Bott and joined the party at Manitou after the dinner. Major Lennon arrived at 11:20 and was met by the committee in carriages and the party was driven to Manitou. Arriving at Manitou they were met by the mayor and prominent G. A. R. men and taken to the Barker hotel. An elegant luncheon was served them by Mr. Barker and at the close an impromptu meeting was held in the reading room.

Commander Eckey spoke a few words, saying that he had just visited the site offered by Mr. Bott, and was sorry that he was not able to go with the party. He thought it an admirable site for a soldiers' home, the running water was a splendid feature, very little grading would have to be done and there is plenty of land that can be used for gardening, while nature has constituted it so that landscape gardening will be comparatively easy. He believed the site exceptionally well calculated for a home and believed it would be one accepted by the comrades. Other things would be necessary before the location would be definitely determined, but he believed if a good bonus is offered by the people of these cities it would be a powerful factor in determining the location. He wants to see the home built and wants it to be where it will be for the best interest of all. Mr. Eckey said it is the intention of the G. A. R. to locate the home and then offer it to the state to be maintained just as was done in New York.

Major Lennon was requested to say something regarding the home, but he stated that he had nothing to say until he had seen the site. He wished it understood, however, that he is acting for the G. A. R. and not for the state. The chairman of the commission appointed to locate the state home in the San Luis valley, but is acting independent of that in the present instance.

The party again took carriages and drove to Colorado Springs, and then back to Colorado City and to the proposed site. It lies perhaps two miles from Colorado City and is reached by a rather rough road at present, but so situated that good roads can easily be built to it. There are about 200 acres of the land, and it is along the Bear creek and slopes up two miles. It offers a most magnificent view of the mountains and of Colorado Springs, and so situated that a lake can be built. After the grounds had been thoroughly inspected and Major Lennon had mentally noted its principal features a drive down over the beautiful mesa south of Colorado City was made. It was arranged that a special meeting of the board of trade is to be held on Friday night at which the three cities are to be represented, and that Major Lennon will then outline exactly what is to be done. He was unwilling to say much about it until then further than that he has the power to settle the matter, and proposes to raise by subscription throughout the state twice as much money as can be subscribed in this county. He has the plans for two buildings to be erected, one a building four stories high, and 180 by 50 feet in dimensions, and that will accommodate upwards of 300 soldiers; the other a hospital, to accommodate about 50. These are to be the first buildings, and others are to follow as means are provided.

Major Lennon thinks the first cost will be about $80,000, and wants the three cities to subscribe $25,000. He says that he is ready to begin in 30 days if the people are, and will make his plans clear at the meeting Friday.

Major Lennon went to Manitou Saturday night, and was the guest of the G. A. R. post.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of circulars announcing the spring racing and trotting meeting of the Overland Park club, Denver, which occurs May 30 to June 7, 1890. The programme includes running, trotting and pacing races, with five events each day, the aggregate value of the stakes and purses exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, and is so arranged that each day has its special and attractive features. Reduced rates on railroad fares will be given from Colorado points and return.

Bellevue Sanitarium.

At the last meeting of the society a suggestion was made which it may be well to bring before the public. Many persons in this town have carriages which are perhaps only occasionally used. It would be a great boon to the inmates of our home if from time to time the means of taking a drive were placed at the disposal of the patients. This would seem a small matter to those who are in the habit of taking a daily drive, but to others who are perforce shut up within doors or who can only enjoy the sunshine and delightful air from a piazza, the pleasure and beneficial excitement to be gained by change of surroundings for an hour or two, is incalculable. Will not some of our citizens help us in this matter? The matron, Miss Deane, can always be communicated with by telephone and an arrangement made. We are glad to announce that an assistance fund has been raised entirely through our friends in the east, and also, by subscriptions of $5 or $10 a month from persons in Colorado Springs, to aid or supplement the payments received from patients, to the avoidance of debt, until an endowment fund effectually coming.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Serious Shooting Affray at Colorado City Monday Morning.

There was a shooting affray in Colorado City Monday morning that may result in the death of a man at present named Fred. Thornton. There is a little unpainted house next to the D. & R. G. tracks in Colorado City that has been conducted as a "dive" by a colored woman named Mamie Maddern for some time past. Saturday night there was a number of men both white and colored, holding high revel there with the inmates of the house, and they continued the noise and disturbance well into Sunday morning. The police thereupon raided the place and the men were locked up until yesterday morning, while the women were told to appear in court at the same time. At 7 in the morning the men were arraigned, plead guilty and were fined $10 and costs each. Thornton paid his fine and returned to Mamie Maddern's house where he asked her if she had paid her fine yet and offered to go up and pay it for her. He then began, according to her story, to frolic with her. Another negro, named Henry Sylvester, hearing the noise, ran into the room and told Thornton to stop fighting that girl. He then struck Thornton on the head with the butt of a revolver and shot at him three times, hitting him twice. The first shot struck half way between the wrist and elbow and ranged downward, inflicting a painful flesh wound. The other ball entered on the left side of the abdomen, and has not yet been located. There is some reason to think that it passed through the abdominal cavity to the back and lodged on the other side of the body. If this is the case the bullet must have passed through some vital organ and death will eventually ensue from the wound.

After firing Sylvester ran down the Midland tracks toward this city but nothing has been seen of him since.

The wounded man was removed to the county hospital in this city, where Mamie Maddern is assiduously attending to his every want. To a GAZETTE reporter last night he said: "This was the coldest blooded murder I ever saw."

A GAZETTE reporter called at the house where the affray took place and a bright faced colored lad answered his rap. The boy had just commenced to tell his version of the matter when a colored woman rushed out and said, "You don' know any thin' about it, Henry. Now you' jes' git yo'self in trouble," and the door closed.

Sheriff Jackson has had the officers upon Sylvester's trail and notices have been sent out over the country. It is thought he will be captured. His name is not really Sylvester, but he has been known by it for some time about Colorado City. His name is Pettis and he was sent to the penitentiary from this county for stealing about ten years ago.

Thornton is said to be a sporting gambler and sporting man well known in Denver and Leadville.

The trial in the United States circuit court in Denver, of A. M. King, charged with complicity in the Florissant post-office robbery a year ago, resulted Saturday in the discharge of the prisoner because there was no United States statute which covered the case, inasmuch as he was not actively engaged in the affair. The laws of this state, however, are a little closer fitting and King was immediately rearrested by Sheriff Jackson and brought to this city where he will be tried under the state laws.

Dr. Leonard's baths in Manitou have been reopened for the season. These baths are fully described in our advertising columns. They have been very successful in the past and have prospects of a prosperous season this summer.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, of Arctic exploration fame, and chief of the United States signal service, stopped in the city Saturday and took a peep at the Antlers.

MANITOU'S BOARD OF TRADE.

A Big Meeting and Important Work.

There was a crowded meeting of the board of trade at Manitou Saturday night, at which important business was transacted. Members of the board of Colorado Springs had been invited to attend, and Captain De Coursey and Messrs. J. L. Hamilton, J. E. Barlow, J. B. Newton, O. L. Godfrey and Mr. Van Cott were present. Major Lennon, of Denver, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, took the floor and stated that he had passed most of the day in company of the joint committees of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, in looking at sites offered for the erection of the soldiers' home for the department of Colorado and Wyoming, and had been much pleased with a fine tract of 160 acres at Colorado City offered by Mr. Anthony Bott. He then gave a history of the movements of the last few years towards securing such a home, and stated that he hoped to meet a large meeting of the board of trade, Grand Army men and citizens of the sister cities of Manitou, Colorado City and Colorado Springs, at the Antlers on Friday evening next. Major Lennon's remarks were entertaining and instructive and were greeted with applause.

The committee on the boulevard from Manitou to Colorado Springs then reported that it had conferred with the officers of the Electric Transit road who would surrender most of their right of way to be used for a new boulevard and would survey the line of said boulevard and would also pay one third of the cost of same on certain conditions. These conditions, and the memorandum of agreement which the Transit people wish the Manitou board of trade to approve, were attached to the committee's report, signed by General Adams, chairman, and were as follows:

1. Manitou agrees to give to the electric road the right of way over Manitou avenue from the town limits on the east to a point opposite the D. & R. G. railroad depot and to obtain consent of property owners for right of way over said avenue.

2. The electric road agrees to give the town of Manitou its rights of way as far as obtained for the exclusive purpose of a boulevard.

3. The electric road agrees at their expense to make a complete survey for a forty foot boulevard from a point east of the Manitou house to the limits of Colorado Springs and to ascertain cost of the same and share the expense of such boulevard to about one third of the cost of the whole.

4. Manitou will join the towns of Colorado City and Colorado Springs in a petition to the D. & R. G. railroad company to change their tracks so they shall not cross Manitou avenue. If the D. & R. G. railroad do not change their tracks, and the electric road is obliged to procure another right of way, so as not to have to cross the tracks of said D. & R. G. railroad, then the electric road asks the right of way over Manitou avenue as far as Pawnee avenue.

The conditions of this memorandum of agreement were voted on and approved by sections, and the president of the board appointed a committee of three to act with similar committees of the boards of trade of Colorado City and Colorado Springs in a petition to the D. & R. G. & R. G. Co. to change their tracks on Manitou avenue, in Manitou, as recited in the fourth and last section of said memorandum of agreement. The meeting voted this committee the power to act for the board, and Captain De Coursey, president of the Colorado Springs board, was requested to call an immediate meeting of his association and secure the appointment of a similar committee, which he promised to do.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned in a general good humor over the prospects for the soldiers' home and the long desired boulevard from Manitou to Colorado Springs.

OUR COUNTY FAIR.

Ground Accepted and the Subscription Lists Opened.

The directors of the County Fair association held a very important meeting Saturday. It was fully decided what grounds are to be taken by the association, and after the meeting closed subscription lists for stock were opened and $8500 subscribed in blocks of $500. The directors of the association are feeling quite jubilant over the prospects and work in getting subscriptions will be actively begun. They state that the land is worth nearly double what it was at the time they got an option upon it and that subscriptions to stock are not gifts but good business investments. The following prospectus has been issued by the directors:

The El Paso county fair and park association starts off under very favorable auspices, it having secured the most suitable grounds in the vicinity of Colorado Springs for its location, the same being less than two miles from the center of the city, and on the line of the Colorado Springs radial transit railway company and has already more than doubled in value since purchased.

These lands are now under a high state of cultivation, and are a portion of the finest agricultural lands of El Paso county.

Water—Ample water and ditch rights have been secured for irrigation, thereby enabling the association to beautify its grounds to any extent; also pure spring water, (free from alkali), has been secured by short pipe line, for domestic and stock purposes.

Track—The character of the soil, and the natural lay of the land is such, that the most competent judges of such matters have stated that, in their opinion, the track when completed will be one of the best and fastest in the state.

Improvements—It is proposed to enclose the grounds with suitable fences; to build the necessary number of box stalls, a grand stand, agricultural and exposition buildings, and also such sheds and pens as may be necessary for the accommodation of stock.

In order to pay for the ground and make the above mentioned improvements, it will be necessary to raise by subscription to the capital stock of the association, twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000).

For this, the committee depends the generosity of the public, also believing it will be a good investment.

The affairs of the association will be under the management of the following board of directors and officers: William Harrison, president, J. E. Duncley, vice president, E. A. Colburn, secretary, C. E. White, treasurer, James B. Casady, Albert Matthews, E. F. Weeks, D. R. Barica, G. W. Frost, M. A. Beecy, F. A. Woodward, W. E. Meek and G. S. Loomis.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Meeting to Consider the Boulevard to Manitou.

The special meeting of the board of trade was well attended Monday, members of the Colorado City and Manitou boards being present. The object of the meeting was to act upon the request of the electric railway company that the three cities combine in asking the Denver and Rio Grande to change the route of their road between Colorado City and Manitou so that Manitou avenue need not cross it twice. Several of the members thought it had been ascertained that there was no possibility of the Denver and Rio Grande granting the petition and that it would be useless to ask it but Mr. Barica thought that there was some probability that it would be granted.

General Adams and Dr. Bell of Manitou explained the situation in Manitou. Dr. Bell said that the only objection that the people of that town had to the electric road is that it takes away the main street, but that the boulevard is built this objection will be modified.

Mr. Denton moved that a committee of five be appointed with discretionary powers to unite with the committees of the boards of trade of Colorado City and Manitou in presenting and agitating the petition for removing the crossing.

The route of the boulevard was discussed and it was announced that the Rapid Transit company had already set its engineer to work surveying the route for the boulevard.

The question of appointing a committee was then put and carried, and Messrs. Bowbert, Parrish, Barica, Lowe and Gowey were appointed by the chair.

Captain De Coursey announced that next week he would start for Atlanta to attend the International Typographical union and that he intended to surround the hall with pictures of this city and vicinity. He asked the loan of large views from members. Mr. Barica suggested that he have some lantern slides made and Captain De Coursey said he would do so.

Mr. Reuben Berrey said that he was soon to attend the National Teachers' assembly at St. Paul and asked for views and advertising matter of this vicinity.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Invitation Sent.

The committee from the board of trade meeting to invite the American Medical association meeting to this locality next year has forwarded the following letter to Dr. Horn at Nashville:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, EL PASO CO.,
Colo., May 7, 1890.

Dr. T. G. Horn, Care Secretary American Medical Association, Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR—At a large, very attended and enthusiastic meeting of the combined boards of trade and citizens of the sister cities of Colorado City, Manitou and Colorado Springs held last evening the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft and forward to you the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, The American Medical Association is about to hold its annual convention in the city of Nashville, Tenn., a wide, open invitation our fellow townsman, Dr. T. G. Horn is to have the honor of reading a paper upon the effect of high altitudes upon diseases of the respiratory organs; and

WHEREAS, We believe we would confer a boon upon mankind could we induce such a large body of able and learned physicians to visit this city, locality and determine for themselves the truth of the claims made on account of its beauty and its virtues as a curative agent; therefore,

Resolved, That Dr. Horn be requested to extend to the members of the said American Medical Association our united, cordial and hearty invitation to hold their next annual convention in this locality, and to accept from our three sister cities (practically one in hospitalities) we are glad to have the honor of tendering to them.

Begging the favor of an acknowledgment, we are, dear Doctor,

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servants,
M. A. BEECY,
Mayor of Manitou.
ANTHONY BOTT,
Pres. of Board of Trade Colorado City.
M. L. DE COURSEY,
Pres. Board of Trade Colorado Springs.
By M. L. DE COURSEY, Secretary.

The G. A. R. hall was crowded Monday evening in answer to the call for the purpose of organizing a clerk's and salesman's association. The meeting was called to order and the following officers were elected: President, D. C. Goddard; vice president, Clay E. Waite; secretary, F. L. Waters; treasurer, J. E. Blair. The association is to be known as the Clerk's and Salesmen's association of Colorado Springs.

Ed. Skinner, the well known sprinter, has left this city for Quray, where he will stay for a few weeks.

THE NEW BOULEVARD.

Interviews Regarding the Proposed New Boulevard to Manitou.

The [illegible] and greatly needed boulevard into Manitou seems at last about to be realized, at least it is being more seriously agitated than ever before. The matter has been pretty thoroughly ventilated in the public prints, at board of trade meetings and city council meetings until it is pretty well understood what the general intention is. A GAZETTE representative in several interviews with citizens and others interested in the matter yesterday which may be of interest. It is the general hope and intention that a road shall be built that is perfectly clear of the present county road and it is thought that a way can be seen to do it at a not very distant day and at a not very considerable expense. The rapid transit railroad company has secured a right of way for its line into Manitou which leaves the county road just previous to crossing the D. & R. G. track for the first time west of Colorado City passing through the property of Gen. Adams, Jacob Becker, Smith Bros. [illegible] Craigs to a point east of Brathurst. This they propose to surrender to the city of Manitou to be used as a boulevard provided they are given right of way into the city by way of the Colorado City [illegible] it is not necessary to recite the various terms of the agreement as they have already been printed in this paper. In case the matter is thus settled it is thought the boulevard instead of entering the county road at the point named above will be continued on east, an entirely new road entering Colorado City on one of the streets north of Colorado avenue then through the [illegible] tract and into West Colorado Springs through either Washington or Lincoln avenue probably the latter then Kiowa street can be produced through and a bridge put across the Monument, giving a new [illegible] complete into Manitou [illegible] of all [illegible] of the roads excepting the first crossing at Kiowa street.

[illegible] city engineer was asked concerning the [illegible] stated that he had been spoken to regarding the survey but had not had time to study [illegible] not show [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] through.

[illegible] boulevard may [illegible] a number of citizens have expressed themselves that there should be no question where the [illegible] bridge over Monument creek ought to be placed stating that it should be at Kiowa street. The aldermen from the Fifth ward are entirely of this opinion and say that they voice the sentiment of the residents of that part of the city. Alderman Rudy gave this opinion at the council meeting Monday night, and a GAZETTE reporter had a lengthy interview with Alderman Leach yesterday in which he set forth his views on the matter fully. His principal reason is that Kiowa street produced through to either Washington or Lincoln avenue in West Colorado Springs gives the only feasible route to Manitou. Either Bijou street or Platte avenue could be opened through, but it would be over the hills, an expensive road, hard to keep in repair and would not accommodate so many people. At Platte avenue there is already an under-crossing at the railroad bridge that is available a large part of the year and it would hardly seem right to put the bridge there. Mr Leach thinks also that the bridge at Kiowa street will prove of the greatest advantage to the citizens generally. People starting from the business centre will not wish to drive two or three blocks up and then down again on the other side of the creek before starting west, while persons in the upper part of the town will prefer driving down two blocks further on Cascade avenue rather than on the other side of the creek. Mr. Leach thinks the small additional expense should cut no figure in the matter.

A Plucky Woman.

The bold, bad burglar still keeps up his burglarizing in this city and his boldness and impudence are rapidly becoming something appalling. However there is one home in this city where burglars are not apt to try to operate again when the male portion of the household is away. That is at the residence of Dr. D. L. Christopher, opposite Acacia place, on North Nevada avenue. Tuesday evening Mrs. Christopher was left at home alone in the early part of the evening and about 9 o'clock a dog about the house became quite nervous. She got up to see what disturbed it and found some one trying the kitchen door. She inquired who it was and received a demand for admittance and the acknowledgment that the person was after the silverware setting on a table. Mrs. Christopher stepped into an adjoining room where she could look out of a window, and found the man looking in at her. She told him to go away or she would shoot. He laughed and remarked that he had heard women talk that way before. Mrs. Christopher called to "Tom," her oldest son, hoping that the man would imagine that she was not alone in the house, but he calmly remarked that he knew who was there. On the sill of the window was the key to the kitchen door left there for the servant to get into the house. Mrs. Christopher had opened a drawer in the bureau where the doctor keeps a rather heavy revolver and had taken it out. The man turned away and she became convinced that he had found the key and concluded it was time to do something so she took aim and fired directly where he would be standing to unlock the door. The man was not there, but evidently ran away.

Mrs. Christopher took refuge in the [illegible] fearing that the burglar would return the [illegible] not hurt and a few minutes after members of her family returned to find her in a very nervous and agitated condition and sure that she had killed a man. It was very plucky and she deserves credit for defending her home. The bullet was found in the kitchen wall and it is well for the burglar that he did not find the key.

A Special Field of Engineering

Messrs. Thomas, Stewart & Searing, mechanical and electrical engineers, have offices in the Arapahoe building, Denver. They have just issued a circular in which they state the following as the special work they propose to do:

Besides acting as expert and consulting engineers, giving advice and testimony on mechanical and electrical problems we will give special attention to the following classes of work:

Tests of engines, boilers, machinery and electrical apparatus.

Actual [illegible] researches on material processes.

Development of inventions and design of special machinery.

The [illegible] determination by means of the [illegible] scale of the power required to drive machinery.

[illegible] we intend to cover [illegible] from that of any other [illegible] in this region and to be prepared for all problems we [illegible] steam engine [illegible] gauges, ammeters [illegible] thermometers, etc. [illegible] the accuracy of all determinations made [illegible]

[illegible] work of this kind would do well to [illegible] this firm.

The Concert.

At [illegible] Tuesday evening the [illegible] Concert Company was decided to give the concert in the music room of the Art [illegible] of the opera house. The [illegible] to the company are all [illegible] known to the people of Colorado Springs and their selections [illegible] were rendered in their usual good style.

Professor Pfefferkorn is certainly an entire master of the piano and his execution is [illegible] his numbers were received with evident delight.

Mr. Stow seems to have entirely recovered from the hoarseness which so much annoyed him on his last visit here and his voice was much improved. He has a full rich tenor voice of a wide range and handles it well.

Mr. Charles K. Hunt is a very pleasing violinist and played with unusual delicacy and expression. Mrs. Levering repeated the grand aria from Lucia which she sang at the opera house a few weeks ago. The piece is admirably suited to her voice and she renders it in a most excellent manner. Miss Stricker, the brilliant pianist, is a fitting companion to the others, making the fifth in an organization of unusual merit.

Frederick Rummel, the Colorado City [illegible], was on trial in the county court Wednesday to inquire into his sanity. A jury composed of Matt France, A. Hibbard, [illegible] W. Castee, R. S. Howell, C. F. Reynolds and J. E. Gardner heard the case. Artz & Sabine appeared for Rummel and Williams & Hanna for the county. Numerous witnesses testified, and Rummel was also placed upon the stand. He was not able to give a very good account of himself, having apparently no memory. The jury was out but a short time, returning a verdict of insanity. Sheriff Jackson took him to Pueblo immediately.

A variety performer at the Crystal Palace theatre, Colorado City, died at his rooms in that place Wednesday from an overdose of morphine. The man's name is William Clark, but he has been known as Billie Adams at Colorado City. The morphine was taken during Tuesday night. Coroner Marlow went over and found the following facts: Clark had been drinking very hard lately and purchased a quantity of morphine to make him sleep. He evidently took too much and when found at noon Wednesday Dr. Wolf of Colorado City was called. He diagnosed the case as a brain affection and gave him a hypodermic injection of one eighth of an ounce more morphine. The coroner decided no inquest necessary, and the remains were brought to Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms, this city. The Palace theatre was immediately closed and money raised among the performers to defray the expenses of the funeral. Clark is about 30 years of age, and it is thought his home is at Hagerstown, Md. He was a banjo player, and came to this county some weeks ago, with a patent medicine outfit, singing on our streets.

The Cemetery Pavilion.

The cemetery committee of the city council have been very busy for the last day or two [illegible] plans, receiving bids and awarding the contract for the pavilion to be erected in the cemetery. The contract was given to the firm of Bell, Kearn & Barr. Their bid was $456 and the next highest was $525.

The building will be octagonal in shape, 20 feet in diameter. It will be located on an elliptical plot of lawn, southeast and facing the pines on the south and west. It will be entirely enclosed, but will have sliding panes and windows on each side. The average height from the ground will be thirty inches and the space underneath will be used for the storage of the sexton's tools.

Besides being used as speaker's stand, the pavilion will be a place of refuge from storms for people visiting the cemetery and may be used as a place in which to hold burial services in inclement weather. It will be completed sufficiently to use on May 30.

Prof. [illegible] Dickey, principal of the Garfield school, delivered his lecture on Charles Sumner at the Church of the Stranger Tuesday. The attendance was not as large as the entertainment deserved, although many of the pupils of the Garfield school were present. Professor Dickey's manner upon the platform is pleasing, and his delivery good. He is thoroughly in sympathy with his subject, being an ardent admirer of the great Massachusetts statesman, and has evidently given a large amount of time to the preparation of this lecture and to the study of his life. The lecturer began at the cradle of the statesman and followed the prominent events of his life to the grave, dwelling upon his career as a statesman, a philanthropist and a Christian.

The executive committee of the normal district of which this county is a portion met at Pueblo last week and completed arrangements for the institute to be held in Pueblo in August. Besides the conductor there will be three instructors, Mr. [illegible] B. Grafton of Manitou being the instructor in common English branches. The superintendents of schools who were at Canon last week reported that fully 200 teachers will be in attendance, and the people of Pueblo have promised to make up any deficiency that may exist at the close of the institute. Superintendent Berrey is very anxious that there should be a large attendance from this county, and hopes the teachers will make arrangements for this during their summer vacations.

Mr. [illegible] G. Thornton, of Manitou Park, is about to let contracts for the construction of a lake of about 30 acres in Manitou Park. When completed he intends to turn 150,000 trout into it from his hatcheries in the park. Of these 20,000 will be over 10 inches long, and fishing will be free to guests of the hotel. The lake will be only one half mile from the hotel, and will undoubtedly be a great attraction.

Anderson Perkins, who shot Fred Thornton in Colorado City on Monday, had a narrow escape from arrest Tuesday night. He went down to the Rio Grande depot to take a train and was recognized but left before a policeman could be summoned. He is still at liberty. Thornton is rapidly recovering from his injuries and may be around again in a few days.

There is displayed in the window of Wilbur & Wolf's store a very unique painting. It is in oil, on a black painted board, and represents a United States bank note of $5, very much tattered and torn. It is the work of N. A. Brooks, a New York artist, and was picked up at an auction sale by Mr. Wilbur while in the east recently.

Our old ball players, Glenalvin and Fitzgerald, are reported as playing the ball this year with the Wheeling, W. Va., tri-state league club. Glenalvin's second base work is a most phenomenal, and he has been leading the ball steadily. Fitzgerald has won six out of seven games pitched, the game he lost being a 12-inning game, and he is also doing good batting.

The residents in the Loomis and Rock Island additions have started a movement for a bridge over the Monument creek at Willamette, and have subscribed some $8[illegible] for that purpose. This money is to be tendered the council with the request that the city pay the balance.

The railroad situation remains unchanged. The Midland trains from Denver still come down on the D. & R. G. tracks. It is reported that the Santa Fe intends to run trains in the place of the Mid. and trains over their tracks.

Fred Thornton, who was shot in "Old Town" Monday morning, still continues to improve and may be able to be about in a short time. Perkins, his assailant, has not yet been arrested.

Mr. Fred Chamberlain left Thursday for a visit of several weeks in Clarinda, Iowa.

The plat and statement of the Newton & Roberts pipe line was filed with the county clerk Thursday.

William Worley of Florissant made final proof of his land claim before the district clerk Wednesday.

Dr. C. M. Workman, formerly of Knoobnoster, Mo., has arrived in the city and will locate here for the practice of medicine.

Wm. Turne, lately of Canada, has filed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States with the district clerk.

Mr. N. F. Corne[illegible], traveling correspondent of the Rocky Mountain News, is in the city interviewing the citizens in the interest of the paper.

Major John Hulbert was elected alderman by the Manitou council on Tuesday night to fill the unexpired term of M. A. Leddy, elected mayor.

The high school graduating class of '90 consists of four members, viz: Susie Harris, Maggie Thomas, Lillie Mathews and Frank Cooper.

Mr. [illegible] A. Bea[illegible], of Topeka, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Mortgage company, has arrived in the city with his family and will reside here during the summer.

Prof. Durgin proposes a grand closing ball next month for his dancing class. A gold medal is to be given the best lady waltzer in a competitive trial.

The D. & R. G. railroad officials on Tuesday signed the contract with the rapid transit railroad for the construction of the under-crossing at Nevada avenue.

Otto N. Moritz, of Manitou Park, made final proof of his land claim in the district court Tuesday. His witnesses were [illegible] O. Fuzze[illegible] and A. [illegible] Templeton.

A workman on the city's pipe line above Manitou, name Tom Murphy, had his leg broken on Monday. One of the large pipes rolled into the trench upon him, giving him a bad wound.

Dr. and Mrs. Solly left Thursday for the east. Dr. Solly, before returning, will spend a few weeks in Europe. During his absence Dr. Gardiner will have charge of his practice.

Mr. P. C. Hemm returned Thursday night from Salt Lake City where he has been for some time. Mr. Hemm has purchased considerable property in the City of the Saints and will return there shortly to live.

At the national meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. in St. Louis next month the First Congregational [illegible] of this city will be represented by M[illegible] Christis, and the First [illegible] church by Mr. O. Shou[illegible].

E. F. Wolles & Co. have taken the agency for the Parry [illegible] manufacturing company of Indianapolis, the largest cart works in the world, and are selling an [illegible] road cart [illegible] good single harness for $20.

Mrs. S. W. Draper who spent a portion of last year in this city returned Thursday with her family. [illegible] one of the Robertson cottages on [illegible] street. Mrs. S. Watson, of Warsaw, [illegible], accompanies Mrs. Draper.

At the request of the county commissioners the electric road will be placed south of the county road beyond Camp creek instead of in the center, thus leaving the road free. There is plenty of room for both roads at this point.

Mr. [illegible] W. Lewis of Goodland, Kas., arrived in the city Tuesday and has decided to locate here in partnership with Mr. Norman Campbell. Mr. Lewis is the young attorney who made such a favorable impression during the Hatch trial.

[illegible] & Wooley recently put a Hall safe, weighing 7000 pounds, into the second story of the Hagerman block. It was a difficult and rather dangerous job, requiring about a dozen men and a windlass and attracted a great deal of attention.

A. F. Wolles & Co. received recently another carload of the celebrated E. [illegible] Babcock carriages, for which they are sole agents in this city including many novelties never shown here before. Their repository is now stocked with the most complete and elegant line of carriages in the state.

The funeral of William Clark, the variety performer from the Palace theatre at Colorado City, who died from an overdose of morphine, occurred from Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms Thursday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the dead man's friends from Colorado City, headed by the Palace band. The hypodermic injection of morphine given Clark by a Colorado City physician through an error read one-eighth of an ounce when it should have been one-eighth of a grain Thursday morning.

A largely attended and very enjoyable reception was given by Mrs. A. F. Newton Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. [illegible] A. Sabine, who will shortly return to her former home in Massachusetts. Mrs. Sabine's earnest and sympathetic work in behalf of educational and charitable causes in this city is too well known to need mention. She has been in a quiet, unobtrusive way, by force of character and unusual intelligence drawn around and warmly attached to herself a large circle of friends who witness her departure with sincere regret and the wish that circumstances may not require a permanent residence in the east.

MARRIED.

SELDOMRIDGE-BARNES—In this city on the 21st inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 317 East Kiowa street, by the Rev. C. C. Dickey, Mr. Harry Hunter Seldomridge and Miss Irene Stillman Barnes, both of Colorado Springs. No cards.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. [illegible]

DIAMONDS and diamond setting at Ashby's.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas by a certain deed of trust made the 14th day of March, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 19th day of March, 1888, in book 98, page 415, J. M. Kerr duly conveyed to the undersigned A. A. McGovney, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal, absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, [illegible] to the then acting County clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises hereinbelow described as collateral security for the payment of his five certain promissory notes for the aggregate sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225), each note being for the sum of forty-five dollars ($45) and said notes being payable on or before March 1st, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, respectively, all to the order of W. L. Swift, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually on March 1st in each year, and,

Whereas, it is provided in and by said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum by said deed of trust secured, and all interest thereon to the time of sale, may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable and said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the promissory note aforesaid, for forty-five dollars ($45) which became due and payable March 1st, 1889 and in the payment of the interest, which became due and payable on all of said promissory notes on the first day of March, 1889, and said principal note and said interest still remains unpaid and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by said deed of trust and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and for the purposes specified therein and,

Whereas, J. M. Kerr, the maker of said notes and deed of trust, has died since the execution hereof, and letters of administration have been duly granted by the County court of El Paso county, and,

Whereas the claim aforesaid has been duly filed with and allowed by the County court of El Paso county and permission to institute the foreclosure of the aforesaid trust deed has been given by said court.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, [illegible] the trustee aforesaid, [illegible] Paso or refusal, or inability [illegible] act in the premises [illegible] Howbert, of Colorado Springs, now acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder for cash [illegible] bring in cash on Monday the 23d day of June 1890, [illegible] o'clock [illegible] m. on that day, at the [illegible] of the court house thereby [illegible] foot of the county court [illegible] city of Colorado Springs [illegible] of El Paso and State [illegible] lands and premises described [illegible] deed of trust, and all the right [illegible] of the said J. M. Kerr [illegible] and [illegible] therein which lands and premises [illegible] as in said deed described as follows [illegible]

All [illegible] land and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado [illegible] and described as follows viz:

[illegible] in book E, in the [illegible] of [illegible] the record thereof [illegible] with appurtenances.

A. A. MCGOVNEY,
Trustee.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May [illegible]

E. W. HOWBERT,
Acting [illegible] Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust. [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
April [illegible], 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 13, 1890 at 9 a. m., viz: Adam S. Hullman, of Colorado Springs Postoffice, Colo., D. S. No. 1823 for the s ½ nw ¼ sec 23, tp 13 s, range 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry D. Gortner, Edward F. Douglass, Adin J. Johnson and William H. Harris, all of Colorado Springs Postoffice, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

w-e-3-6

TEACHERS' QUARTERLY EXAMINATION.

Will be held in the County Superintendent's office, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Friday and Saturday, May 30 and 31, A. D., 1890.

All applicants must be present, promptly, at 9 a. m., who desire to take the examination.

REUBEN BERREY,
County Superintendent Schools.

e-3-3

REED BROS.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

28 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO

we15tf

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

27-[illegible] 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, until five o'clock p. m., on the 4th day of June, 1890, for constructing an earthen reservoir dam at Lake Moraine, near headwaters of Ruxton Creek, El Paso county, Colorado.

This work will consist of (approximate estimates):

30,000 cubic yards of earthen work, of which 5,000 yards will be of carefully selected materials or puddle.

200 cubic yards of rock excavation.

300 cubic yards of concrete masonry.

2,000 square yards of slope paving.

10 acres of clearing and grubbing.

Together with the hauling of materials for outlet pipes, etc.

Forms of proposals, copies of specifications, instructions to contractors, plans and profiles may be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after May 26, 1890. The Water Works Committee of the city of Colorado Springs reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Address Water Works Committee, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The bids will be received by [illegible],
City Engineer.

e-23-[illegible]

[illegible] S. BARNES & SON.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS & MECHANICS TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Barbed & Twisted Wire Fencing,

Plastering Hair, Fire Clay,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Railroad Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, William [illegible] Kelly, of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1889, in book 52, at page [illegible] convey to the undersigned, J. S. Bartlett [illegible] trustee, and in case of his [illegible] to act as such [illegible] then to the acting [illegible] of county court of El Paso [illegible] as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit: The south one half of the southwest quarter of section thirty two (32) in township eleven (11), south, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number five (5) and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number [illegible] in township number twelve (12) south, range seventy (70) west containing one hundred and twenty three and 41-100 acres more or less.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to A. A. McGovney, of El Paso County, State of Colorado, of certain promissory note of the said William [illegible] Kelly, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten [illegible] per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or interest thereon, and in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said Successor in Trust, the acting clerk of County court of El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on [illegible] and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust and whereas [illegible] payment of the principal has been [illegible] of the said [illegible] Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note [illegible] of said [illegible] or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, the undersigned, Edward F. Wright [illegible] of County court of El Paso county, [illegible] trust, will [illegible] the [illegible] day of [illegible] at [illegible] the front door of the County [illegible] Colorado Springs and State [illegible] above described [illegible] situated [illegible] the highest and best [illegible] the purpose of paying [illegible] interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

J. S. BARTLETT,
Trustee.

Edward F. Wright clerk of County court of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, May [illegible], 1890. w 26-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas [illegible] Zook [illegible] of the county [illegible] the 10th day of [illegible] certain deed of trust [illegible] in the office [illegible] of El Paso county [illegible] day of [illegible] page 179, [illegible] McGovney, of [illegible] in failure [illegible] trustee, then [illegible] of El Paso [illegible] the following described real estate situated in the [illegible] to-wit: [illegible] (14) in [illegible] (253) [illegible] Colorado City [illegible]

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to [illegible] of El Paso [illegible] certain promissory note [illegible] D. Zook [illegible] sum of two [illegible] interest thereon at the rate of [illegible] per cent per month from date [illegible] and, whereas said [illegible] provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon [illegible] the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, the [illegible] successor in trust, the acting clerk of the county court of El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust and whereas, the time of payment of the principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned Edward F. Wright, being the acting clerk of County court of El Paso county, the successor in trust will on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D., 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. MCGOVNEY,
Trustee.

Edward F. Wright clerk of County court of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, May 23d, 1890. we 24-5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Milburn Riggs, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Milburn Riggs, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County at the June term, 1890, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of May, A. D., 1890.

JULIA S. RIGGS,
Administratrix.

we-10-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
April 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 9th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Harriet M. Fitzhugh, of Colorado Springs P. O. Colo., H. E. 6059 for the se qr sw qr, w ½ se qr, and ne qr se qr sec 3, tp 15, s r 67 w; that she intends to commute the same to a cash entry.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Ware, John Hopkins, Miss Stella Martin and Morgan W. Collins, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

we-26-6